626

THE AMERICAN CALENDAR, OR United States Register, FOR THE YEAR 1794.

TO BE CONTINUED ANNUALLY.

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1794.

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MVSEVM
BRITAN
NICVM

PREFACE.

IN an extenſive and free country, comprehending a variety of intereſts, as well as climes, the liſts of civil magiſtrates will accumulate in proportion to the extent of territory and commercial intercourſe. Theſe magiſtrates will, in general, be ſufficiently known to the people within their reſpective juriſdictions; and, to each other exerciſing juriſdiction in the ſame vicinity; but will, in either caſe, gradually become leſs known, as their number increaſes, or they are more remote. It will frequently happen, however, that magiſtrates in one part of the country will be under a neceſſity of receiving official commmunications from thoſe in a different part; or, on the contrary, of making ſuch communications to them; which renders it extremely neceſſary that they be generally and extenſively known to each other.

The people, alſo, in a country where civil liberty and freedom of enquiry are recognized by the laws, being jealous of their rights, are naturally led to be inquiſitive, as to the characters of their rulers. Every attempt, therefore, which tends to render the rulers more univerſally known to the people, cannot fail of being highly agreeable to them.

From which, and a variety of other conſiderations, Regiſters have, in all free countries, uſually met with public eſtimation.

With theſe views, (and as nothing of the kind had been hitherto attempted in the United States, on an extenſive plan) did the compilers of the UNITED STATES REGISTER undertake the work.

It has been their endeavour to communicate to the public, beſides the liſt of officers, ſuch information relative to the ſeveral departments, as to them appeared to be matter of general utility; and to have the whole arranged in proper form, and exhibited with every poſſible degree of accuracy.

It would not comport with their limits, nor did they eſteem it a matter of very general uſe to be as particular with regard to the officers of the individual ſtates, as Regiſters, calculated merely for a ſingle ſtate, ought, in propriety, to be. To have included, for inſtance, juſtices of the peace, townſhip and pariſh civil officers, and ſubalterns, or even field officers in the militia, would have ſwelled the work to an enormous bulk; and at the ſame time would have been little uſeful; ſuch magiſtrates and officers being generally known, as far as their juriſdictions extend, and farther being ſeldom requiſite.

The ſtates legiſlatures appeared, at firſt, ſufficiently important, to require inſertion; but on a review, it was found to be altogether impracticable to inſert them, with any tolerable degree of accuracy; owing to the different ſeaſons of the year in which they are elected, and the different period of their offices, in different ſtates. In ſome of the ſtates the houſe of repreſentatives are elected twice every year; in ſome, they are elected annually; and in others, biennially; in ſome, in the fall; and in others, in both ſpring and fall. From all which circumſtances, the compilers thought it not prudent to attempt inſerting them in any caſe.

Should the Regiſter appear to be more particular in regard to any individual ſtate, than to another, it will be a ſufficient apology to thoſe ſtates

ſtates, in regard to which it may ſeem deficient to ſuggeſt, that ſuch deficiency was occaſioned by a failure in getting returns therefrom; which failure, was probably owing to the late interruption in the communication between the ſtates.

Two cauſes have co-operated to delay the publication of the work; the late diſtreſſes in Philadelphia occaſioned by the malignant fever; and the protracted period at which Congreſs commenced the preſent ſeſſion; wiſhing to embrace ſeveral appointments, and new arrangements, which were anticipated to be made at an early part of the ſeſſion.

It ſeems proper, in this place, to remark, that a ſmall inaccuracy, in abſtracting the conſtitution of New-York, eſcaped obſervation, till the ſheet, in which it is contained, had nearly gone through the preſs. It reſpects the qualifications of ſenators and voters.

Senators are required to be freeholders; but the ſpecific ſum, which each muſt poſſeſs, does not appear to be defined by the conſtitution. The perſons by whom they are elected, are the freeholders, who muſt be worth £. 100 clear of incumbrances. The ſame qualifications are required of voters for governor, as of voters for ſenators. And thoſe, who are admitted to vote for members of aſſembly, in conſequence of their being freemen of the cities of Albany and New-York, muſt have been freemen of the former at the time of ratifying the conſtitution in 1777, or of the latter, previous to the 4th of October, 1775, and uſually reſident therein.

Philadelphia, January, 1794.

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Agents for the Purchaſe and Sale of AMERICAN Funds, Lands, &c.

Meſſrs. Edwards, Smith, Templer, Middleton, Johnſon, and Wedgwood, No. 18, Stratford Place.

Meſſrs. D. De Berdt, and Co. No. 6, Freeman's Court, Cornhill.

Mr. John Dewhurſt, No. 17, Norfolk Street, Strand.

CALENDAR

CALENDAR

OF

The UNITED STATES.

Situation, extent, and boundaries of the United States. } Between { 31° and 49° N. lat. 9 E. and 24 W. lon. from Philadelphia,

Being about 1250 miles in length; 1030 miles in breadth.

BOUNDED (agreeably to the limits eſtabliſhed by the Definitive Treaty of Peace between the United States and Great Britain, ratified on the third day of September, 1783), on the north-weſt and north by the highlands which lie to the eaſtward of the river St. Lawrence, and which divide the rivers that fall into the St. Lawrence from thoſe that fall into the Atlantic Ocean; by upper Canada, the river Iroquois, or Cataraquay; the lakes, (viz.) lake Ontario, lake Erie, lake Huron, lake Superior, the Long Lake, the Lake of the Woods; and a line drawn due weſt from the north-weſternmoſt angle of the laſt mentioned lake to the river Miſſiſſippi; on the weſt, by the river Miſſiſſippi; on the ſouth, by Weſt Florida, Eaſt-Florida, and St. Mary's river; on the eaſt, by the Atlantic Ocean, the river St. Croix, and Nova-Scotia; comprehending all iſlands within twenty leagues of the coaſt.

The late geographer of the United States, Mr. Hutchins, has computed that the ſurface contained within the above boundaries is one million of ſquare miles; which amounts to 640,000,000 of acres. Of this, agreeable to his computation, 51,000,000 of acres are water. So that the land within the United States amounts to 589,000,000 of acres. About three fifths of which is compriſed within the States that now compoſe the Union. The remainder, to wit, 220,000,000 of acres, lying weſt of the northern

and

and middle ſtates, and northweſt of the river Ohio, and extending to the river Miſſiſſippi, together with an extenſive territory ſouth of the Ohio, originally ceded to the United States, by North-Carolina, South-Carolina, and Georgia, forms what is uſually denominated the Weſtern Territory.

A great proportion of this territory is yet claimed and occupied by the aboriginal natives. That part of it which is already purchaſed of them by the government of the United States (as alſo that which is ſtill unpurchaſed, ſo laſt as the title of the preſent poſſeſſors may be hereafter extinguiſhed) is appropriated as a ſinking fund for the relief of the principal of the national debt.

POPULATION.

POPULATION,

The following is a ſchedule of the whole number of perſons within the ſeveral diſtricts of the United States, taken agreeably to an Act for that purpoſe, paſſed March 1ſt, 1790.

Diſtricts.	Free white Males of 16 & upwards.	Free white Males under 16 yrs.	Free white Females.	All other fr. perſons.	Slaves,	Total.	Number of Repreſentatives.
New-Hampſhire	36,086	34,851	70,160	630	158	141,885	4
Vermont	22,435	22,328	40,505	255	16	85,539	2
Maine	24,384	27,748	46,870	538	None	96,540	2
Maſſachuſetts	95,453	87,289	190,582	5,463	None	378,787	12
Rhode-Iſland	16,019	15,799	32,652	3,407	948	68,825	2
Connecticut	60,523	54,403	117,448	2,801	2,764	237,946	7
New-York	83,700	78,122	152,320	4,654	21,324	340,120	10
New-Jerſey	45,251	41,416	83,287	2,762	11,423	184,139	5
Pennſylvania	110,788	106,948	206,303	6,537	3,737	434,373	13
Delaware	11,783	12,143	22,384	3,899	8,887	59,094	1
Maryland	55,915	51,339	101,395	8,043	103,036	319,728	8
Virginia	110,936	116,135	215,046	12,866	292,627	747,610	19
Kentucky	15,154	17,057	28,922	114	12,430	73,677	2
North-Carolina	69,988	77,506	140,710	4,975	100,572	393,751	10
South-Carolina	35,576	37,772	66,880	1,801	107,094	249,073	6
Georgia	13,103	14,044	25,739	398	29,264	82,548	2
S. W. Territory	of 21, &c	of 21, &c		361	3,417	3,693	
	6,271	10,277	15,365	All perſons		35,691	

All perſons 3,929,326

GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Supreme Executive.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, president, and commander in chief of all the military and naval forces. Salary, 25,000 dollars per annum.

Bartholomew Dandridge, his secretary.

JOHN ADAMS, vice president of the United States, and president of the Senate. 5000 dollars.

Legislature.

Third Congress commenced its First Session on the first Monday of December, 1793.

Senate.

New-Hampshire, John Langdon, Samuel Livermore.
Vermont, Stephen R. Bradley, Moses Robinson.
Massachusetts, George Cabot, Caleb Strong.
Rhode Island, William Bradford, Theodore Foster.
Connecticut, Oliver Elsworth, Stephen Mix Mitchell.
New York, Aaron Burr, Rufus King.
New Jersey, John Rutherford, Fred. Frelinghuysen.
Pennsylvania, Robert Morris.
Delaware, ———, John Vining.
Maryland, John Henry, Richard Potts.
Virginia, John Taylor.
Kentucky, John Brown, John Edwards.
North-Carolina, Benjamin Hawkins, Alexander Martin.
South-Carolina, Pierce Butler, Ralph Izard.
Georgia, James Gunn, James Jackson.

Samuel A. Otis, secretary.
Robert Heysham, principal clerk.
John Otis, } clerks.
John Dempsie, }
Right Rev. William White, D.D. chaplain.
John Mathers, door-keeper.
Cornelius Maxwell, assistant doorkeeper.

HOUSE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Frederic A. Muhlenberg, ſpeaker.

New-Hampſhire.

Nicholas Gilman,
Jeremiah Smith,
John S. Sherburne,
Paine Wingate,

Vermont.

Nathaniel Niles,
Iſrael Smith.

Maſſachuſetts.

Fiſher Ames,
Shearjaſhub Bourne,
David Cobb,
Peleg Coffin,
Henry Dearborn,
Samuel Dexter,
Dwight Foſter,
Benjamin Goodhue,
Samuel Holten,
William Lyman,
Theodore Sedgwick,
George Thatcher,
Peleg Wadſworth,
Artemas Ward.

Rhode-Iſland.

Benjamin Bourne,
Francis Malbone.

Connecticut.

Joſhua Coit,
James Hillhouſe,
Amaſa Learned,
Zephaniah Swift,
Uriah Tracy,
Jonathan Trumbull,
Jeremiah Wadſworth.

New-York

J. E. Van Allen,
Theodorus Bailey,
Philip Van Cortlandt,
Peter Van Gaaſbeck,
Ezekiel Gilbert,
Henry Glen,
James Gordon,
Silas Talbot,
Thomas Tredwell,
John Watts.

New-Jerſey.

John Beatty.
Elias Boudinot,
Lambert Cadwalader,
Abraham Clark,
Jonathan Dayton.

Pennſylvania.

James Armſtrong,
William Findley,
Thomas Fitzſimons,
Andrew Gregg,
Thomas Hartley,
Daniel Heiſter,
William Irvine,
John W. Kittera,
William Montgomery,
Frederic A. Muhlenberg
Peter Muhlenberg,
Thomas Scott,
John Smilie.

Delaware.

Henry Latimer.

Maryland.

Gabriel Chriſtie,	Uriah Foreſt,
George Dent,	William Hindman,
John F. Mercer,	William Vans Murray,
Samuel Smith,	Thomas Sprig.

Virginia.

Thomas Claiborne,	Joſeph Neville,
Iſaac Coles,	Anthony New,
William B. Giles,	John Nicholas,
Samuel Griffin,	John Page,
George Hancock,	Joſiah Parker,
Carter B. Harriſon,	Francis Preſton,
John Heath,	Robert Rutherford,
Richard Bland Lee,	Abraham Venable,
James Madiſon,	Francis Walker.
Andrew Moore,	

Kentucky.

Chriſtopher Greenup,	Alexander D. Orr.

North-Carolina.

Thomas Blount,	Nathaniel Macon,
William J. Dawſon,	Joſeph M'Dowell,
James Gilliſpie,	Alexander Mebane,
William Barry Grove,	Benjamin Williams,
Matthew Locke,	Joſeph Winſton.

South-Carolina.

Lemuel Benton,	Andrew Pickens,
Alexander Gillon,	William Smith,
John Hunter,	Richard Winn.

Georgia.

Abraham Baldwin,	Thomas P. Carnes.

John Beckley, clerk of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.
William Lambert, principal clerk.
Bernard Webb, William Galt, } engroſſing clerks.
Rev. Aſhbel Green, D. D. chaplain.
Joſeph Wheaton, ſerjeant at arms.
Gifford Dally, doorkeeper.
Thomas Claxton, aſſiſtant doorkeeper.

The ſpeaker of the Houſe, 12 dolls. and the members, both of the Senate and Houſe, 6 dolls. for every day's attendance; and for every twenty miles, in travelling to and

and from the ſeat of government. The ſecretary of the ſenate, and clerk of the houſe, each 1500 dolls. per annum; and 2 per day, during the ſeſſion. The chief clerk of each, 3 dolls. and the engroſſing clerks, 2 per day during the ſeſſion; and during the receſs of congreſs, if neceſſarily employed. The chaplains, at the rate of 500 dolls. per annum, during the ſeſſion. The ſerjeant at arms, 4 per day; the doorkeeper, 500, and aſſiſtant doorkeeper, 450 dolls. per annum.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.

John Jay, of New-York, chief juſtice, ſalary 4000 dolls.

William Cuſhing, of Maſſachuſetts,
James Wilſon, of Pennſylvania,
John Blair, of Virginia,
James Iredell, of North Carolina,
William Paterſon, of New-Jerſey,
} Aſſociate Juſtices, ſalary 3500 dolls. each.

William Bradford, of Pennſylvania, attorney general, ſalary 1900 dollars.

Samuel Bayard, of Pennſylvania, clerk.

The records of the late Court of Errors and Appeals, in caſes of capture, are lodged in the office of the Clerk of this Court.

Diſtrict Court.

Diſtrict of Maine.
- David Sewall, judge, ſalary 1000 dolls.
- William Lithgow, attorney,
- John Hobby, marſhal,
- Henry Sewall, clerk.

Diſtrict of New Hampſhire.
- John Sullivan, judge, ſalary 1000 dolls.
- Edward St. Livermore, attorney,
- Nathaniel Rogers, marſhal,
- Jonathan Steel, clerk.

Diſtrict of Vermont.
- Samuel Hitchcock, judge, ſal. 800 dolls.
- Stephen Jacobs, attorney
- Lewis R. Morris, marſhal,
- Frederick Hill, clerk.

Diſtrict of Maſſachuſetts.
- John Lowell, judge, ſalary 1200 dolls.
- Chriſtopher Gore, attorney,
- John Brooks, marſhal,
- N. Goodale, clerk.

District of Rhode-Island.	Henry Marchant, judge, sal. 800 dolls. Ray Green, attorney, William Peck, marshal, E. T. Ellery, clerk.
District of Connecticut.	Richard Law, judge, salary 1000 dolls. Pierpont Edwards, attorney, Philip B. Bradley, marshal, Simeon Baldwin, clerk.
District of New-York.	James Duane, judge, salary 1500 dolls. Richard Harrison, attorney, Aquila Giles, marshal, Robert Troup, clerk.
District of New-Jersey.	Robert Morris, judge, salary 1000 dolls. Abraham Ogden, attorney, Thomas Lourey, marshal, Robert Boggs, clerk.
District of Pennsylvania.	Richard Peters, judge, salary 1600 dolls. William Rawle, attorney, David Lenox, marshal, Samuel Caldwell, clerk.
District of Delaware.	Gunning Bedford, judge, salary, 800 dolls George Read, junr. attorney, Thomas M'Lean, marshal, Mathew Pearce, clerk.
District of Maryland.	William Paca, judge, salary 1500 dolls. Zebulon Hollinsworth, attorney, Nathaniel Ramsay, marshal, Joshua Barney, clerk.
District of Virginia.	Cyrus Griffin, judge, salary, 1800 dolls. Alexander Campbell, attorney, David Meade Randolph, marshal, William Marshall, clerk.
District of Kentucky.	Harry Innes, judge, salary 1000 dolls. George Nicolas, attorney, Samuel M'Dowel, junr. marshal, James G. Hunter, clerk.
District of North Carolina.	John Sitgreaves, judge, salary 1500 dolls. William Hill, attorney, John Skinner, marshal, Abner Neal, clerk.

District of South-Carolina.	Thomas Bee, judge, salary 1800 dolls.
	Thomas Parker, attorney,
	, marshal,
	Joshua Hall, clerk.
District of Georgia.	Nathl. Pendleton, judge, sal. 1500 dolls.
	Mathew M'Alister, attorney,
	, marshal,
	Venables Bond, clerk.

A LIST of Counsellors admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States.

Period of the several admissions.	
1790.	
February 5th,	Elias Boudinot, of New Jersey.
	Thomas Hartly, Pennsylvania.
	Richard Harrison, New-York.
8th,	Egbert Benson, ditto.
	John Laurence, ditto.
	Theodore Sedgwick, Massachusetts.
	William Smith, South-Carolina.
	Morgan Lewis, New-York.
	James Jackson, Georgia.
	Fisher Ames, Massachusetts.
	George Thatcher, ditto.
	Richard Varick, New-York.
	Robert Morris, New-Jersey.
9th,	Samuel Jones, New-York.
	Abraham Ogden, New-Jersey.
	Elisha Boudinot, ditto.
	William Paterson, ditto.
	Ezekiel Gilbert, ditto.
	Cornelius Bogart, New-York.
	Arthur Lee, Virginia.
August 2d,	Richard Basset, Delaware.
	John Vining, ditto.
3d,	Barnabas Bidwell, Connecticut.
1791.	
February 7th,	William Bradford, Pennsylvania.
	William Lewis, ditto.
	Alexander Wilcocks, ditto.
	Miers Fisher, ditto.

	* Jonath. D. Sergeant, Pennſylvania.
	Jared Ingerſol, ditto.
	Edward Tilghman, ditto.
	James Monroe, Virginia.
8th,	Edward Burd, Pennſylvania.
	Luther Martin, Maryland.
	William Barton, Pennſylvania.
	Moſes Levy, ditto.
	John F. Mifflin, ditto.
	Charles Heatley, ditto.
	William Rawle, ditto.
	Jaſper Moylan, ditto.
	Alexander J. Dallas, ditto.
	Thomas Leaming, ditto.
	Peter S. Duponceau, ditto.
	* John Todd, junr. ditto.
	Joſeph B. M'Kean, ditto.
	Joſeph Henderſon, ditto.
	Alexander White, Virginia.
	Samuel Johnſton, North-Carolina.
Auguſt 1ſt,	John D. Coxe, Pennſylvania.
2d,	David L. Barnes, Maſſachuſetts.
	Thomas Smith, Pennſylvania.
	* Jacob R. Howel, ditto.
3d,	Charles Swift, ditto.
1792.	
February 11th,	William Few, Georgia.
	Abraham Baldwin, ditto.
	John W. Kittera, Pennſylvania.
13th,	H. H. Brackenridge, ditto.
15th,	George Read, junr. Delaware.
Auguſt 7th,	Sampſon Levy, Pennſylvania.
11th,	Anthony Morris, ditto.
	Samuel Roberts, ditto.
	Ephraim Kirby, Connecticut.

Certified to be a true liſt of all the Counſellors admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States,

By SAMUEL BAYARD, Clerk.

Philadelphia, December 13th, 1793.

* Deceaſed.

A LIST

A LIST of all the Attornies admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States.

1790.

February 8th,	William Houſtoun,	Georgia.
9th,	Edward Livingſton,	New-York.
	Jacob Morton,	ditto.
10th,	Bartholomew D. Hart,	ditto.
	John Keeſe,	ditto.
	Peter Maſterton,	ditto.
	William Wilcocks,	ditto.

1791.

7th,	John Caldwell,	Pennſylvania.
	Benjamin R. Morgan,	ditto.

1792.

Auguſt 6th,	John Hallowell,	ditto.

Certified to be a true liſt of the Attornies, &c.

By SAMUEL BAYARD, Clerk.

BY the judiciary laws, three courts are eſtabliſhed in the United States, a ſupreme court, a circuit court, and a diſtrict court. The ſupreme court conſiſts of a chief juſtice and five aſſociate juſtices, any four of whom may be a quorum. This court muſt hold, annually, two ſeſſions at the ſeat of government.

Each ſtate, as alſo the diſtrict of Maine, forms a diſtrict; and is denominated by the name of the ſtate, which compoſes it. Of theſe diſtricts, excepting Maine and Kentucky, are alſo formed three circuits, called the Eaſtern, Middle, and the Southern circuit. The eaſtern circuit conſiſts of the diſtricts of Vermont, New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts, Rhode-Iſland, Connecticut, and New-York; the middle circuit, of the diſtricts of New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia; and the ſouthern circuit, of the diſtricts of North-Carolina, South-Carolina, and Georgia. Each diſtrict has a judge called a Diſtrict Judge, who, without any aſſociate judge, forms the diſtrict court. He is required to hold, within his diſtrict, four ſeſſions annually: he is alſo empowered to hold ſpecial ſeſſions, if occaſion requires, either at the places eſtabliſhed by law, for

for holding the ſtated terms, or elſewhere, at his diſcretion. The circuit court is compoſed of one of the judges of the ſupreme court (or in ſome ſpecial caſes of two), and the diſtrict judge of any diſtrict where it is, hoc tempore, to be held. This court muſt hold two ſeſſions annually in every diſtrict of each circuit, except Vermont, where it holds but one. Special ſeſſions may alſo be held.

For the ſeveral juriſdictions of each of theſe courts, we muſt refer the reader to the ninth, tenth, eleventh, and thirteenth ſections of the act of Congreſs, entitled, 'An act to eſtabliſh the Judicial Courts of the United States,' paſſed the twenty-fourth day of September, 1789.*

EXECUTIVE BRANCHES.

Department of State, Department of the Treaſury, and Department of War.

DEPARTMENT of STATE.

Edmond Randolph, of Virginia, ſecretary; and commiſſioner, ex officio, for granting patents for uſeful diſcoveries, 3500 dolls.

George Taylor, jun. chief clerk, and clerk, ex officio, for granting patents for uſeful diſcoveries.

Jacob Blackwell, George Pfeiffer, } clerks.

Sampſon Croſby, meſſenger and door-keeper.

Miniſters and Conſuls of the United States, to Foreign Powers.

To the Republic and Dependencies of France.

James Monro, of Virginia, miniſter plenipotentiary.
Stephen Cathalan, vice conſul, reſident at Marſeilles.
Nathaniel Cutting, conſul, M. de la Motte, vice conſul, } — Havre de Grace.
Joſeph Fenwick, conſul, — Bourdeaux.
Fulwar Skipwith, do. — Martinique.

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* Vide Appendix to the Federal Conſtitution of America, printed for J. Debrett.

To

To the Kingdom of Great Britain.

Thomas Pinckney, of South Carolina, miniſter plenipotentiary.

Joſhua Johnſon, conſul, reſident at London.
James Maury, do. — Liverpool.
Elias Vanderhorſt, do. — Briſtol.
Thomas Auldjo, vice conſul, — Pool.
Edward Fox, conſul, — Falmouth.

To the Kingdom of Spain.

William Short, miniſter reſident.

Joſeph Yznardi, conſul, — Cadiz.
Robert Montgomery, do. — Alicant.
Michael Murphy, do. — Malaga.

To the Kingdom of Portugal, and its Dominions.

David Humphreys, of Connecticut, miniſter reſident.

Edward Church, conſul, — Liſbon.
John Marſden Pintard, do. — Madeira.
John Street, vice conſul, — Fayal.

To the United NETHERLANDS, and their Dominions.

John Quincy Adams, miniſter reſident.
C. W. F. Dumas, agent at the Hague.

James Greenleaf, conſul, — Amſterdam.
David Matthew Clarkſon, do. — St. Euſtatia.
Samuel Cooper Johonnot, do. — Demarara.
James Simpſon, do. at the Port of Gibraltar.
Philip Mark, do. at Franconia in Germany.
Peter Felicchey, do. — Leghorn, &c.
Arnold Delins, do. — Bremen,
William M'Carty, do. in the Iſle of France.
John Culnan, do. — Teneriffe.
Sylvanus Bourne, vice conſul, — Amſterdam.
P. F. Dobree, vice conſul, — Nantz.
Joſeph Wilſon, conſul, — Dublin.

To the Dominions of Denmark.

Hans Rodolph Scabye, conſul, — Copenhagen.
Henry Cooper, do. — Santa Cruz.

To the Imperial City Hamburgh.

John Parriſh, conſul.

To Morocco.

Thomas Barclay, conſul.

To

To China and the East Indies.

Samuel Shaw, conſul, reſident at Canton.
Benjamin Joy, do. — Calcutta.

* A ſum, not exceeding 40,000 dollars, is annually appropriated to compenſate and ſupport ſuch perſons as may be appointed by the Preſident, to ſerve the United States in foreign parts; but the annual ſalary of a miniſter plenipotentiary muſt not exceed 9000 dollars; of a charge des affairs, 4,500; of a ſecretary of a miniſter plenipotentary, 1350; nor the outfit of either miniſter, or charge des affairs, his ſalary.

Miniſters and Conſuls from foreign powers, reſident in the United States.

From the French Republic.

Citizen Fauchett, miniſter plenipotentiary.
Citizen De la Forreſt, conſul general.
Citizen Hauterive, conſul, at New-York.
Citizen Mangourit, conſul, at Charleſton, (S. C.)
Citizen Dannery, conſul, at Boſton.
Citizen Moiſonier, vice conſul, at Baltimore.
Citizen Petrie, conſul, at Philadelphia.

From Great Britain.

His excellency George Hammond, miniſter plenipotent.
Sir John Temple, Bart. conſul general for the eaſtern ſtates, reſident at New-York.
Phineas Bond, conſul general for the middle and ſouthern ſtates, reſident at Philadelphia.
Thomas M'Donough, conſul for the ſtates of new Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts, Rhode-Iſland, and Connecticut, reſident at Boſton.
Thomas William Moore, vice conſul for Rhode-Iſland, reſident at Newport.
Edward Thornton, vice conſul for Maryland, reſident at Baltimore.
John Hamilton, conſul for Virginia, reſident at Norfolk.
George Miller, conſul for N. Carolina, S. Carolina and Georgia, reſident at Charleſton.

From Spain.

Their excellencies

Don Joſeph de Viar,
Don Joſeph de Jaudennes, } commiſſioners

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* The additional ſum of 100,000 dollars was appropriated by the act of 20th April 1794.

From

From the United Netherlands.

His excellency, Francis Van Berckel, miniſter reſident.
Diederick Leertonwer, conſul for the ſtates of New-Hampſhire and Maſſachuſetts.
Harman le Roy, conſul for the ſtates of New-York and New-Jerſey.
Jan Hendrick Chriſtian Heineker, conſul for the ſtates of Pennſylvania and Delaware.

From Sweden.

Richard Soderſtrom, conſul at Philadelphia.

From Pruſſia.

Charles Godfrey Poleſke, conſul general.

From Portugal.

Chevalier de Freire, miniſter reſident.
Ignatius Palyart, conſul general.
James Barry, vice conſul for Maryland and Virginia.
Francis James Ver Cnocke, vice conſul for S. Carolina.
Richard Codman, vice conſul for Maſſachuſetts.
John Abrans, vice conſul for New-York.

DEPARTMENT of the TREASURY.

Alexander Hamilton, of New-York, ſecretary, 3,500.

Secretary's Office.

John Meyers, Edward Jones, } principal clerks.
Leighton Wood, jun. Daniel Brent, George Bond, } clerks.
William Eſenback, meſſenger and doorkeeper.

Comptroller's Office.

Oliver Wolcott, jun. of Connecticut, comptroller, 2,650.
Henry Kuhl, chief clerk.

Clerks.

Gervas Hall,
William Brodie,
Alexander Brodie,
William Irvine,
Charles Jarvis,
John Wright,
James Shoemaker,
William Felch,
Patrick Ferral,
George Paxton.

John Burrows, meſſenger and door-keeper.

Auditor's

Auditor's Office.

Richard Harriſon, of Virginia, Auditor, ſal. 2400 dollars.

William Simmonds, chief clerk.

Clerks.

William Alricks,
Nathan Baker,
William Blackburne,
Clement C. Brown,
James Burnſide,
Ezekiel Freeman,
John Gibſon,
George Nixon,
Richard Reddy,
John Stapleton,
Doyle Sweeny,
Morgan Sweeny,
Robert Underwood.

Joſeph Bowman, meſſenger.

Revenue Office.

Tenche Coxe, of Pennſylvania, commiſſioner of the Revenue, ſalary 2400 dollars.

William Barton, chief clerk.

Clerks.

William Banks,
Richard Banks,
Ezekiel Forman,
John Meaſe,

Michael Gitts, doorkeeper, &c.

Regiſter's Office.

Joſeph Nourſe, of Virginia, regiſter, ſalary 2000 dollars.

Clerks.

Joſhua Dawſon,
William James,
John Woodſide, jun.
Robert M'Knight,
John Boyd,
John Matthews,
Michael Kennedy,
John Woodſide,
Michael Nourſe,
Miles F. Cloſſey,
Steuart Cummin,
Joſeph Stretch,
Charles Tompkins,
William Story, jun.
William Shepherd,
George Mitchell,
John Little,
John Hindman,
William P. Gardner.

Meſſengers.

Leonard Hitely, Andrew Wright.

Treaſurer's Office.

Samuel Meredith, of Pennſylvania, Treaſurer, ſalary 2400 dollars.

Andrew Graydon, chief clerk.

John Thompſon, Samuel Brook, clerks.

Commiſſioners

Commiſſioners of Loans.

States.	Commiſſioners.	Salaries.
New-Hampſhire,	William Gardner,	650 dollars.
Maſſachuſetts,	Nathaniel Appleton,	1500
Rhode Iſland,	Jabez Bowen,	600
Connecticut,	William Imlay,	1000
New-York,	John Cochran,	1500
New-Jerſey,	James Ewing,	700
Pennſylvania,	Stephen Moylan,	1500
Delaware,	James Tilton,	600
Maryland,	Benjamin Harwood,	1000
Virginia,	John Hopkins,	1500
North-Carolina,	William Skinner,	1000
South-Carolina,	John Neufville,	1000
Georgia,	Richard Wylly,	700

Officers of the CUSTOMS, with their respective Districts and Ports.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Districts.	Ports.	Collectors.	Naval Officers.	Surveyors.
Portsmouth	PORTSMOUTH	Joseph Whipple	Eleazer Russel	Thomas Martin

VERMONT.

Vermont	South Hero*	Stephen Keys		

MASSACHUSETTS.

Newburyport	NEWBURYPORT	Edw. Wigglesworth	John Titcomb	Michael Hodge
Glouceſter	GLOUCESTER	Epes Sargent		Samuel Whettmore
Salem, and Beverly	SALEM, BEVERLY	Joſeph Hiſler	William Pickman	Bartholom. Putnam
	Ipſwich			Joſiah Batchelder
	Marblehead*			Jeremiah Staniford
Marblehead		Sam. Ruſſel Gerry		
Boſton & Charleſton	BOSTON	Benjamin Lincoln	James Lovell	Thomas Melvill
Plymouth	Plymouth*	William Watſon		
Barnſtable	Barnſtable	Joſeph Otis		
Nantucket	Sherburne*	Stephen Huſſey		
Edgarton	Edgarton	John Peaſe		
New Bedford	New Bedford*	Edward Pope		
Dighton	Dighton*	Hodijah Baylies		
York	York	Joſeph Tucker		
Biddeford, and Pepperelborough	Biddeford	Jeremiah Hill		

Portland and Falmouth	PORTLAND FALMOUTH	Nathaniel Foſdick		James Lunt
Bath	Bath*	William Webb		
Wiſcaſſett	Wiſcaſſett*	Francis Cook		
Penobſcot	Penobſcot*	John Lee		
Frenchman's Bay	Frenchman's Bay*	Melatiah Jordan		
Machias	Machias*	Stephen Smith		
Paſſamaquady	Paſſamaquady	L. F. De Leſdernier		

RHODE-ISLAND.

Newport	NEWPORT	William Ellery	Robert Crooke	Daniel Lyman
	North Kingſton			Daniel E. Updike
	Eaſt Greenwich			Thomas Arnold
	Warren & Barrington			Nathaniel Phillip
	Briſtol			Samuel Boſworth
	Paweatuck river			George Stillman
Providence	PROVIDENCE	Jeremiah Olney	Ebenezer Thompſon	William Barton
	Paturet			Zachariah Rhodes

CONNECTICUT.

New London	NEW LONDON	Jedediah Huntington		Nathaniel Richards
	Stonington			Jonathan Palmer
	Middletown			Comfort Sage
New Haven	NEW-HAVEN	David Auſtin		William Munſon
Fairfield	Fairfield	Samuel Smedley		

		NEW-YORK.		
Sagg-Harbour	Sagg-Harbour	Henry P. Dering		
New-York	NEW-YORK	John Lamb	Benjamin Walker	John Lasher
	Albany			Henry J. Bogart
	Hudson			John C. Ten Broeck
Champlain	Champlain *	M. Lloyd Woolsey		
		NEW-JERSEY.		
Perth-Amboy	PERTH-AMBOY	John Halsted		
Burlington	Burlington *	John Ross		
	Little Egg-Harbour			Ebenezer Tucker
Bridgetown	Bridgetown	Eli Elmer		
Great Egg-Harbour	Somers' Island	Daniel Benezet, jun.		
		PENNSYLVANIA.		
Pennsylvania	PHILADELPHIA	Sharp Delany	William M'Pherson	Walter Stewart
		DELAWARE.		
Delaware	WILMINGTON	George Bush		
		MARYLAND.		
Baltimore	BALTIMORE	Otho H. Williams	Robert Purviance	Daniel Delozier
Chester	Chester	Jeremiah Nichols		
Oxford	Oxford *	Jeremiah Banning		
Vienna	Vienna *	John Muir		
Snowhill	Snowhill *	John Gunby		
Annapolis	ANNAPOLIS	Robert Denny		

Nottingham	Nottingham *	George Briſcoe		
	Town Creek *			Charles Chilton
Cedar Point	Cedar Point *	John C. Jones		
	Saint Mary's			Robert Cheſley
	Lewellenſburg			Jeremiah Jordan
Georgetown	GEORGETOWN	James M. Lingan		

VIRGINIA.

Hampton	Hampton *	George Wray		
Norfolk and Portſmouth	NORFOLK	William Lindſay	Philemon Gatewood	Daniel Biddinger
	Suffolk			Lemuel Reddick
	Smithfield			Copeland Parker
Bermuda Hundred	Bermuda Hundred, or, City-Point *	William Heth		Chriſtopher Roane
	Peterſburg			James Gibbon
	Rich. & Wincheſter			Zachariah Rowland
Yorktown	Yorktown *	Abraham Archer		
	W. Point&Cumber.*			Alexander Moore
Tappahannock	Tappahannock *	Hudſon Muſe		
	Urbanna *			Peter Hemp
	Port-Royal *			George Catlet
	Frederickſburg			Thomas Moffat
Yeocomico	Yeocomico	Vincent Redman		
Dumfries	Dumfries	Richard M. Scott		

Alexandria	ALEXANDRIA	John Fitzgerald		Vincent Gray
Foley-Landing	Aecomack Court H.	William Gibb		
Cherryſtone	Cherryſtone	Nathaniel Wilkins		
South-Quay	South-Quay	Thomas Bowne		
Louiſville	Louiſville	Richard Taylor		

NORTH-CAROLINA.

Wilmington	WILMINGTON	James Read	John Walker	Thomas Callender
Newbern	NEWBERN	John Daves		
	Beaufort			John Eaſton
	Swanſborough			John M'Cullough
Waſhington	WASHINGTON	Nathaniel Keais		
Edenton	EDENTON	Samuel Tredwell		
	Hertford			Joſiah Murdaugh
	Winton			William Wynne
	Bennet's Creek			John Baker
	Plymouth			John Armiſtead
	Windſor			William Benſon
	Skewarkey			Henry Hunter
	Murfreeſborough			Hardy Murfree
Camden	Plankbridge *	Iſaac Gregory		
	Nixonton			Hugh Knox
	Indian Town			Thomas Williams
	Currituck Inlet			Samuel Jaſper

	Pasquotanker bridge			Edmund Sawyer
	Newbiggin Creek			Elias Albertson

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

Georgetown	GEORGETOWN	Charles Brown	Isaac Moble	Edward Weyman
Charleston	CHARLESTON	Isaac Holmes		
Beaufort	BEAUFORT	Andrew Agnew		

GEORGIA.

Savannah	SAVANNAH	John Habersham	Lachlan M'Intosh	John Berrian
Sunbury	SUNBURY	John Lawson, jun.		
Brunswick	Brunswick *	Christopher Hillary		
Saint Mary's	Saint Mary's *	James Seagrove		
Hardwick	Hardwick	William Thomson		

N. B. The Ports distinguished by (*) (together with Newcastle and Port Penn, in the state of Delaware; Chestertown, Digges Landing, and Carrollsborough, in Maryland; Kinsale, Newport, and Rockets Landing, in Virginia; and Frederica, in Georgia) are ports to which foreign vessels are restricted; and those distinguished by capitals, ports to which vessels, arriving from the Cape of Good Hope, or from beyond it, are restricted.

CUTTERS employed in aid of the CUSTOMS.

Stations.	Names.	Maſters.	Firſt Mates.	Second Mates.	Third Mates.
N. Hampſhire	Scammel	Hopley Yeaton	John Adams	Benjamin Gunniſon	Sam. Odiorne
Maſſachuſetts	Maſſachuſetts	John F. Williams	Hezekiah Welch	Nathaniel Nichols	Silv. Coleman
Connecticut	Argus	Jonathan Maltbie	George Houſe	Jeremiah Greenman	Eben. Perkins
New-York	Vigilant	Patrick Dennis	John Tanner		Caleb Stacy
Pennſylvania	General Green	James Montgomery	Iſaac Roaſh	Charles Nuttle	William Dunton
Maryland	Active	David Porter	Will. Thomas		James Forbes
Virginia	Virginia	Richard Taylor	John Lurty	William Ham	
North-Carolina	Diligence	William Cooke	Ben. Gordenner	James Sandy	
South-Carolina		Robert Cochran	H. G. Gampbell	William Barker	Mat. Cozens
Georgia		John Howell	Hendr. Fiſher	John Wood	

The pay and ſubſiſtence of the captains of the revenue cutters are the ſame with captains in the army—the firſt mate, 26 dollars per month; ſecond mate, 20; and third mate, 18—with the ſubſiſtence of lieutenants. The pay of mariners is not to exceed 10 dollars per month.

OFFICERS of the EXCISE,
With their reſpective Diſtricts and Surveys.

Diſtrict of New-Hampſhire.

Joſhua Wentworth, ſuperviſor, ſalary 500 dollars and 1-2 per cent. commiſſion.

Vermont.

Noah Smith, ſuperviſor, ſalary 400 dollars and 1-2 per cent. commiſſion.

Maſſachuſetts.

Nathaniel Gorham, ſuperviſor, ſalary 800 dollars and 1-2 per cent. commiſſion.

1ſt Survey, the duties of the inſpector to be performed by the ſuperviſor.

2d Survey, Jonathan Jackſon, inſpector, ſalary 500 dollars and 1-2 per cent. commiſſion.

3d Survey, Leonard Jarvis, inſpector, ſalary 500 dollars and 1-2 per cent. commiſſion.

Rhode Iſland.

John S. Dexter, ſuperviſor, ſalary 500 dollars and 1-2 per cent. commiſſion.

Connecticut.

John Cheſter, ſuperviſor, ſalary 600 dollars and 1-2 per cent. commiſſion.

New-York.

Nicholas Fiſh, ſuperviſor, ſalary 800 dollars and 1-2 per cent. commiſſion.

New-Jerſey.

Aaron Dunham, ſuperviſor, ſalary 400 dollars, and 1-2 per cent. commiſſion.

Pennſylvania.

George Clymer, ſuperviſor, ſalary 1000 dollars and 1-2 per cent. commiſſion.

2d Survey, James Collins, inſpector, ſalary 480 dollars and 1 per cent. commiſſion.

3d Survey, Edward Hand

4th Survey, John Neville.

Delaware.

Andrew Barratt, ſuperviſor, ſalary 400 dollars and 1 per cent. commiſſion.

Maryland.

George Gale, ſuperviſor, ſalary 700 dollars and 1 per cent. commiſſion.

2d Survey, Philip Thomas, inſpector.

3d Survey, William Richardſon.

Virginia.

Virginia.

Edward Carrington, ſupervisor, ſalary 1000 dollars and 1 per cent. commiſſion.

1ſt Survey, Drury Ragſdale, inſpector.
2d Survey, Edward Stevens,
3d Survey, Mayo Carrington,
4th Survey, James Gibbon,
5th Survey, Edward Smith,
6th Survey, James Brackenridge,
7th Survey, Thomas Marſhal.

North-Carolina.

William Polk, Supervisor, ſalary 700 dollars, and 1 per cent. commiſſion.

1ſt Survey, Thomas Overton, Inſpector
2d Survey, Hardy Murfree,
3d Survey, Wilham Polk,
4th Survey, John Whitaker
5th Survey, Daniel M'Kiſſack.

South-Carolina.

Daniel Stevens, ſupervisor, ſalary 700 dollars and 1 per cent. commiſſion.

2d Survey, Benjamin Cudworth, inſpector.
3d Survey, Silvanus Walker.

Georgia.

John Matthews, ſupervisor, ſalary 500 dollars and 1 per cent commiſſion.

By an act of Congreſs paſſed the 8th of May, 1792, the Preſident is authoriſed to make ſuch diſcretionary allowances to the officers of the Exciſe as he ſhall deem reaſonable; not exceeding ſeven and an half per cent. of the amount of duties on diſtilled ſpirits, nor the annual ſum of 70,000 dollars.

This branch of Revenue is under the immediate direction and ſuperintendance of the commiſſioner of the Revenue. The accounts of the officers are however paſſed in the ſame form with all others; being firſt examined by the Auditor, and receiving their final ſettlement in the office of the Comptroller of the Treaſury.

ALPHA-

DUTIES

PAYABLE BY LAW ON ALL

Goods, Wares, and Merchandise,

Imported into the UNITED STATES of AMERICA, after the last Day of June 1794. The inward Column exhibiting the Rates payable on those imported in Ships or Vessels of the United States, and the outward Column the Rates payable in Foreign Ships or Vessels, including the additional Duties to which the respective Articles are liable.

The first column states the Duties on Goods imported in American Vessels the second in Foreign Vessels.

	cents adv.	
ARMS, fire and side, not otherwise enumerated, - -	15	15½
Apparatus philosophical, especially imported for any seminary of learning,	free	free
Ale, beer, and porter, in casks, (per gallon) - - -	8	8½
——— ——— ——— in bottles, (ditto) and 2 cents per dozen	8	8
Artificial flowers, feathers and other ornaments for womens head dresses,	15	16
Anniseed, - - -	15	16½
Articles of all kinds of the growth, product or manufactures of the United States, spirits excepted, -	free	free
Anchors, - - - -	10	11

BRASS

	cent.	adv.
BRASS cannon, teutenague, and wire (ſee cannon,) - -	free	free
—— Iron or ſteel locks, hinges, hoes, anvils and viſes, - -	10	10½
—— All other manufactures of braſs,	15	16
Balls, & balſams (ſee powders, paſtes &c)	15	16
Beer, ale and porter in caſks, (per gall.)	8	8½
——————in bottles, (per dozen)	8	8 &
(and per dozen)		2 cts
Bricks and tiles, - -	15	16½
Bonnets and caps (ſee hats) -	15	16
Boots, (per pair) - -	75	82½
Books blank, - -	10	11
Books of perſons who come to reſide in the United States, -	free	free
Buttons of every kind, -	15	16½
Buckles, ſhoe and knee, -	15	16½
Bruſhes, - -	10	11
Bullion, - - -	free	free
CANNON of braſs, from May 22, 1794, to May 22, 1795, -	free	free
——————after the 22 May 1795	15	15½
Carriages (ſee coaches) -	20	22
Cards, playing, (per pack) -	25	26
——wool and cotton, (per dozen)	50	55
Cables and tarred cordage, (per cwt.)	180	190
Cabinet wares, - -	15	16½
Caps and bonnets, (ſee hats) -	15	16
Carpets and carpeting, -	15	16½
Cartridge paper, -	15	16
Candles of tallow, (per lb.) -	2	2½
——of wax or ſpermaceti, -	6	6½
Capers, - - -	15	16½
Canes, walking ſticks and whips,	10	11
Cambricks, - - -	10	11

Cheeſe

	cents	ad v.
Cheeſe, (per lb.)	7	7 7/10
China ware,	15	16 1/4
Cinnamon, cloves, currants and comfits,	15	16 1/2
Chintzes and coloured calicoes, or muſlins, and all printed, ſtained or coloured goods or manufactures of cotton or of linen, or of both, or of which cotton or linen is the material of chief value,	12 1/2	13 3/4
Cocoa, (per lb.)	4	4 3/10
Chocolate,	3	3 1/2
Clogs and goloſhoes, (per pair. ſee ſhoes)	15	16 1/2
Cordage, tarred, (per cwt.)	180	190
——and yarn untarred,	125	140
Coſmetics,	15	16
Coal, (per buſhel)	5	5 7/20
Colours, (ſee painters)	15	16
Copper manufactures,	15	16 1/4
——in plates, pigs and bars,	free	free
Compoſitions for the teeth or gums, (ſee dentrifice)	15	16
Coffee, (per pound)	5	5 1/2
Cotton,	3	3 3/10
Cotton or linen manufactures, or of both, or of which cotton or linen is the material of chief value, being printed, ſtained or coloured,	12 1/2	13 3/4
——not printed, ſtained or coloured,	10	11
Clocks and watches, or parts of either,	15	16 1/2
Coaches, chariots, phætons, chairs, chaiſes, ſolos or other carriages, or parts of carriages,	20	22
Cloathing ready made,	10	11
Cloaths, books, houſhold furniture, and		

	cent.	adv.
BRASS cannon, teutenague, and wire (see cannon,) - -	free	free
—— Iron or steel locks, hinges, hoes, anvils and vises, - -	10	10½
—— All other manufactures of brass,	15	16
Balls, & balsams (see powders, pastes &c)	15	16
Beer, ale and porter in casks, (per gall.)	8	8½
——————in bottles, (per dozen)	8	8 & 2 cts
(and per dozen)		
Bricks and tiles, - -	15	16½
Bonnets and caps (see hats) -	15	16
Boots, (per pair) - -	75	82½
Books blank, - -	10	11
Books of persons who come to reside in the United States, -	free	free
Buttons of every kind, -	15	16½
Buckles, shoe and knee, -	15	16½
Brushes, - -	10	11
Bullion, - - -	free	free
CANNON of brass, from May 22, 1794, to May 22, 1795, -	free	free
——————after the 22 May 1795	15	15½
Carriages (see coaches) -	20	22
Cards, playing, (per pack) -	25	26
——wool and cotton, (per dozen)	50	55
Cables and tarred cordage, (per cwt.)	180	190
Cabinet wares, - -	15	16½
Caps and bonnets, (see hats) -	15	16
Carpets and carpeting, -	15	16½
Cartridge paper, -	15	16
Candles of tallow, (per lb.) -	2	2⅕
——of wax or spermaceti, -	6	6⅗
Capers, - - -	15	16½
Canes, walking sticks and whips,	10	11
Cambricks, - - -	10	11

Cheese

	cents	ad val.
Cheese, (per lb.)	7	7 7/10
China ware,	15	16 1/4
Cinnamon, cloves, currants and comfits,	15	16 1/2
Chintzes and coloured calicoes, or muslins, and all printed, stained or coloured goods or manufactures of cotton or of linen, or of both, or of which cotton or linen is the material of chief value,	12 1/2	13 3/4
Cocoa, (per lb.)	4	4 3/10
Chocolate,	3	3 1/2
Clogs and goloshoes, (per pair. see shoes)	15	16 1/2
Cordage, tarred, (per cwt.)	180	190
——and yarn untarred,	225	240
Cosmetics,	15	16
Coal, (per bushel)	5	5 7/10
Colours, (see painters)	15	16
Copper manufactures,	15	16 1/4
——in plates, pigs and bars,	free	free
Compositions for the teeth or gums, (see dentrifice)	15	16
Coffee, (per pound)	5	5 1/2
Cotton,	3	3 3/10
Cotton or linen manufactures, or of both, or of which cotton or linen is the material of chief value, being printed, stained or coloured,	12 1/2	13 3/4
——not printed, stained or coloured,	10	11
Clocks and watches, or parts of either,	15	16 1/2
Coaches, chariots, phætons, chairs, chaises, solos or other carriages, or parts of carriages,	20	22
Cloathing ready made,	10	11
Cloaths, books, houshold furniture, and		

	cents	ad v.
The tools or implements of the trade or poſſeſſion of perſons who come to reſide in the United States, -	free	free
Cutlaſſes, from May 22, 1794, to May 22, 1795, - -	free	free
——— after the 22d May 1795,	15	15½
DATES and figs, - -	15	16½
Dentrifice powders, tinctures, preparations and compoſitions for the teeth or gums, - - -	15	16
Dolls, dreſſed and undreſſed, -	15	16
Drugs, medicinal, except thoſe commonly uſed for dying, -	15	16¼
——— and woods for dying, -	free	free
EARTHEN and ſtone wares, -	15	16½
Eſſences, (ſee powders, paſtes, &c.)	15	16
FANS, - - -	15	16
Fayal wine, (per gallon) - -	20	22
Feathers and other ornaments for womens' head dreſſes, - -	15	16
Fringes commonly uſed by upholſters, coachmakers and ſadlers, -	15	15½
Figs, - - -	15	16½
Flowers, artificial, - -	15	16
Floor cloths and mats, - -	15	16
Fruits of all kinds, - -	15	16½
Furs of every kind undreſſed, -	free	free
GLASS, black quart bottles, -	10	11
——— window glaſs, - -	15	16¼
——— all other glaſs and manufactures thereof, - -	20	21¾
Glauber ſalts, (per cwt.) -	200	200 & ¾
Gauzes, - - -	10	11
Geneva, (ſee ſpirits) - -		

Ginger,

	cents	add'l
Ginger,	15	16½
Goloſhoes, (per pair. ſee ſhoes)	15	16⅕
Gloves of leather,	15	16¼
——all other gloves and mittens,	15	16
Gold, ſilver and plated ware,	15	16½
Gold and ſilver lace,	15	16⅕
Goods, wares and merchandiſe imported directly from china or India in ſhips or veſſels not of the United States, except teas, China ware, and all other articles liable to higher rates of duties,		12½
Goods, wares and merchandiſe intended to be re-exported to a foreign port or place, in the ſame ſhip or veſſel in which they ſhall be imported—and all articles of the growth, product or manufacture of the United States, ſpirits excepted,	free	free
Goods, wares and merchandize not herein otherwiſe particularly enumerated and deſcribed,	10	11
Glue,	15	15½
Gunpowder, from May 22, 1794, to May 22, 1795,	free	free
——after the 22, May 1795,	10	11
Hangers,	15	15½
Hair-powder,	15	15½
Hats—of beaver, felt, wool, or a mixture of any of them,	15	16¼
——all other hats, caps and bonnets,	15	16
Hemp, (per cwt.)	100	105⅔
Hides, raw,	free	free
Houſhold furniture of perſons who come to reſide in the United States,	free	free

	cent.	adv.
Implements of the trade or profeſſion of perſons who come to reſide in the United States, -	free	free
Indigo, (per pound) - -	25	27½
Iron Wire, - - -	free	free
——caſt, ſlit and rolled, -	15	16¼
——ſteel or braſs locks, hinges, hoes, anvils, and viſes, - -	10	10½
—— all other manufactures of iron, ſteel or braſs, or of which either of theſe metals is the articles of chief value, not being otherwiſe particularly enumerated, - -	15	16
Jewellery and paſte work, - -	15	16½
Lace of gold and ſilver, -	15	16½
Laces and lawns, - -	10	11
Laces, lines, fringes, taſſels and trimmings, commonly uſed by upholſterers, coachmakers and ſaddlers,	15	15½
Lampblack, - -	10	11
Lapis calaminaris, - -	free	free
Leather, tanned and tawed, and all manufactures of leather, or of which leather is the article of chief value, not otherwiſe particularly enumerated	15	16¼
Lead and muſket ball, from May 22, 1794, to May 22, 1795, -	free	free
——--after May 22, 1795, (per pound)	1	1 1/10
——All other manufactures of lead or in which lead is the chief article,	1	1 1/10
Lemons and limes, - -	15	16½
Linen or cotton manufactures, or of both, or of which cotton or linen is the material of chief value, printed ſtained or coloured, -	12½	13¾

Linen

	cents	adv.
Linen not printed, ſtained or coloured,	10	11
Liſbon and Oporto wines, (per gallon)	25	27
Looking glaſs, - -	20	21 3/4
MANUFACTURES of tin, pewter and copper, - -	15	16 1/4
——— ——— of Iron, ſteel or braſs, not otherwiſe particularly enumerated	15	16
——— ——— of leather, not otherwiſe particularly enumerated, - -	15	16
——— ——— of lead, not otherwiſe particularly enumerated, (per pound)	1	1 1/10
——— ——— of cotton or linen, or of both, printed, ſtained or coloured,	12 1/2	13 3/4
——— ——— of ditto, not printed, ſtained or coloured, -	10	11
——— ——— of glaſs, (ſee glaſs)		
——— ——— of tobacco, (ſee ſnuff and tobacco) - - - -		
——— ——— of wood, (ſee cabinet wares and woods) - -		
——— ——— of the United States, ſpirits excepted, - - -	free	free
Mats and floor cloths, -	15	16
Malt, (per buſhel) - -	10	11
Marble, ſlate and other ſtone, bricks, tiles, tables, mortars and other utenſils of marble or ſlate, and generally all ſtone and earthen ware, -	15	16 1/2
Madeira wines, (ſee wines) - -		
Mace, - - - -	15	16 1/2
Medicinal drugs, except thoſe commonly uſed in dying, - -	15	16 1/4
Merchandize, goods and wares, imported directly from China or India, in ſhips or veſſels not of the United		

	cents	ad v.
States, except teas, china ware, and all other articles liable to higher rates of duties, - -		12½
Merchandize, goods and wares, intended to be re-exported to a foreign port or place in the same ship or vessel in which they shall be imported—and all articles of the growth, product or manufacture of the United States—spirits excepted, - -	free	free
Merchandize, goods and wares not herein otherwise particularly enumerated and described, -	10	11
Mittens, (see gloves) - -	15	16
Millenary ready made, -	15	16¼
Molasses, (per gallon) - -	3	3 1/10
Muskets and fire locks, with bayonets suited to the same, and musket ball, from May 22, 1794, to May 22, 1795, - - -	free	free
——— after the 22, May 1795,	15	15½
Muskets and fire locks, without bayonets	15	15½
Mustard in flour, -	15	16½
Muslins and muslinets printed, stained or coloured, - -	12½	13¾
——— not printed, stained or coloured,	10	11
NAILS, (per pound) -	2	2 1/10
Nankeens, - -	12½	13¾
Nutmegs, - -	15	16½
Oranges, - -	15	16½
Ornaments for women's head dresses,	15	16
Ointments, oils and odors, (see powders, pastes, &c.) - -	15	16
Olives, - - -	15	16½
Oil, - - -	15	16½

Oporto

	cents	ad v.
Oporto and Liſbon wine, (per gallon)	25	27
Paper hangings, - -	15	16
——writing and wrapping, -	10	11
——ſheating and cartidge, -	15	16
Painters colours, whether dry or ground in oil, except thoſe commonly uſed in dying, - - - -	15	16
Packthread and twine, (per cwt.)	100	130
Paſte boards, parchment and vellum,	10	11
Paſte work and jewellery, -	15	16½
Phaetons, (ſee coaches) - -	20	22
Plaiſter of Paris, - -	free	free
Pewter manufactures, - -	15	16¼
——old, - -	free	free
Pepper, (per pound) - -	6	6⅔
Perfumes, - - - -	15	16
Piſtols, from May 22, 1794, to May 22, 1795, - - -	free	free
——after the 22d May 1795, -	15	16½
Pictures and prints, - -	10	11
Pimento, (per pound) - -	4	4⅔
Pickles of all ſorts, -	15	16½
Printed, ſtained or coloured goods or manufactures of cotton, or of linen, or of both, - -	12½	13¾
Philoſophical apparatus, ſpecially imported for any ſeminary of learning	free	free
Porter, beer and ale in caſks, (per gall.)	8	8½
——— ——— in bottles, (per doz)	8	8 & 2 cts.
Powder for the hair, -	15	15½
——gunpowder, from May 22, 1794, to May 22, 1795, -	free	free
——after the 22d May 1795,	10	11

Powders, paſtes, balls, balſams, ointments,

	cents	ad v.
ments, oils, waters, washes, tinctures, essences, or other preparations or compositions commonly called sweet scents, odours, perfumes, or cosmetics —and all powders or preparations for the teeth or gums, -	15	16
Plumbs and prunes, - -	15	16 2/3
Raisins, - - - -	15	16 1/2
Raw hides and skins, - -	free	free
Rum, (see spirits) - -		
Salt, (per bushel. See note at the end)	12	13 1/3
Salts glauber, (per cwt.) -	100	200 & 3/4
Stained, printed or coloured goods, or manufactures of cotton or of linen or of both, - - - -	12 1/2	13 3/4
Salt petre, - -	free	free
Saint Lucar wines, (per gallon) -	30	32
Starch, - - -	15	15 1/2
Sail cloth, - - -	10	10 1/2
Slate, stone and stone ware, -	15	16 1/2
Saddles, - -	10	11
Satins and other wrought silks,	10	11
Steel, (per cwt.) - -	100	107 1/2
——iron or brass locks, hinges, hoes, anvils and vises, - -	10	10 1/2
——all other manufactures of steel,	15	16
Sheathing and cartridge paper,	15	16
Sherry wine, (per gallon) - -	33	35 1/2
Sea stores of ships or vessels, -	free	free
Spermaceti candles (per pound)	6	6 3/5
Sweet scents, (see powders, pastes, &c.)	15	16
Spirits distilled in foreign countries, viz		
From grain, First proof, (per gallon)	28	25 1/3
Second do. -	29	30 1/4

Third

	cent	adv.
Third do. per gallon -	31	32 3/10
Fourth do. - -	34	35 1/2
Fifth do. -	40	42
Sixth do. - -	50	52 1/2
From other materials -		
First proof -	25	26 1/5
Second do. -	25	26 1/4
Third do. - -	28	29 3/10
Fourth do. -	32	33 1/2
Fifth do. - -	38	40
Sixth do. - -	46	48 1/2
Spirits diſtilled in the United States, imported after the fifth day of June 1794, in the ſame ſhip or veſſel in which they had been previouſly exported from the United States, viz.		
From Molaſſes.		
First proof (per gallon)	13	13
Second do. -	14	14
Third do. -	15	15
Fourth do. -	17	17
Fifth do. - -	21	21
Sixth do. -	28	18
From materials of the growth or produce of the United States -		
First proof, (per gallon)	7	7
Second do. -	8	8
Third do. - -	9	9
Fourth do. -	11	11
Fifth do. - -	13	13
Sixth do. -	18	18
Spikes, per pound. -	1	1 1/10
Silver and plated ware, -	15	16 1/2
—— lace, - -	5	16 1/2
Skins raw, - -	free	free
		Shoes

	Years	ad v.
Shoes and slippers of silk, per pair	25	26½
—— other shoes and slippers for men and women, clogs and goloshoes,	15	16½
—— other shoes and slippers for children,	10	11
Swords and cutlasses, from May 22 1794, to May 22, 1795,	free	free
—— after May 22, 1795	15	15½
Stockings,	15	16
Stone and earthen ware,	15	16½
Soap, per pound	2	2½
Solos and other carriages,	20	22
Sulphur,	free	free
Sugars. From July 1st, to Sept. 30, 1794, inclusively,		
Brown, per pound,	1½	1 13/20
Clayed,	3½	3 17/20
Lump,	3½	3 17/20
Loaf,	5	5½
Other refined,	2½	2¾
From and after Sept. 30, 1794.		
Brown,	1½	1 13/20
Clayed,	3½	3 17/20
Lump,	6½	6 17/20
Loaf,	9	9½
Other refined,	6½	6¾
Sugar candy,	10	11
Snuff. From July 1st, to Sept. 30, 1794, inclusively,	10	11
—— From and after the 30th of Sept. 1794,	22	23
Tassels and trimmings commonly used by Upholsterers, Coachmakers and Saddlers,	15	15½
Tables of marble, slate or other stone,	15	16½

Tallow

	cents	2d v.
Tallow candles, per pound -	2	2⅕
Teas. From China and India, -		
Bohea, - -	10	15
Souchong and other black teas,	18	27
Hyſon, - -	32	50
Other green teas, -	20	30
From Europe.		
Bohea, - -	12	15
Souchong and other black teas,	21	27
Hyſon, - -	40	50
Other green teas -	24	30
From any other place.		
Bohea - -	15	16½
Souchong and other black teas,	27	29 7/10
Hyſon, - -	50	55
Other green teas, -	30	33
Teneriffe wine, per gallon -	20	22
Twine and pack-thread, per cwt.	400	430
in manufactures, -	15	16¼
—— in pigs and plates, -	free	free
tinctures, (ſee powders, paſtes, &c.)	15	16
tiles and bricks, -	15	16½
toys, not otherwiſe enumerated,	10	10½
tobacco manufactured, -		
——— From July 1ſt, to Sept. 30th, 1794, inclusively, (per pound)	6	6⅗
——— From and after the 30th of Sept. 1794. - -	10	10⅗
Tools of the trade or profeſſion of perſons who come to reſide in the United States	free	free
Velvets and velverets, -	10	11
Wares of tin, pewter and copper,	15	16¼
——— earthen or ſtone, -	15	16½
——— china, - -	15	16¼
——— gold, ſilver and plated,	15	16½

Wares,

	cent.	ad v.
Wares, goods and merchandize imported directly from China or India in ships or veſſels not of the United States, except teas, china ware, and all other articles liable to higher rates of duties,		12½
——— goods and merchandize of the growth, produce or manufacture of the United States, (ſpirits excepted)	free	free
Wafers, - -	15	15⅝
Waters and waſhes, ſeepowders, paſtes, &c.	15	16
Walking ſticks, whips and canes,	10	11
Wax candles, (per pound)	6	6¼
Watches and clocks, or parts of either,	15	16½
Wines, London particular Madeira, (per gallon) - - -	56	59½
——— London market, do. (per gallon)	49	52
——— Other, do. -	40	43
——— Sherry, -	33	35½
——— St. Lucar, -	30	32
——— Liſbon and Oporto, -	25	27
——— Teneriffe and Fayal, -	20	22
——— All other wines (not to exceed thirty cents per gallon in American veſſels, or thirty two cents per gallon in Foreign veſſels) -	40	42
		s.
Window glaſs, - -	15	16¼
Wire of braſs and iron, -	free	free
Wool and cotton cards, (per dozen)	50	55
Wool unmanufactured, -	free	free
Wood (unmanufactured) -	free	free
Wood manufactured (excluſive of cabinet wares,) - -	12½	13½
Yarn untarred, (per cwt.)	225	240
All other goods not before particularly enumerated and deſcribed, -	10	11

Note

Note. The duties on Salt are to be eſtimated at the rate of twelve cents per buſhel weighing fifty-ſix pounds or leſs; but the additional duties on Salt imported in Foreign veſſels, will reſult from the quantity by meaſurement only; thus,

Suppoſe a cargo of ſalt to contain by meaſurement 4000 buſhels, and that the ſame cargo weighs 280,000lbs. the duties will be as follow, viz.

If imported in an American veſſel, 280,000lbs. at 12 cents per 56lbs. is Dolls. - 600

If imported in a Foreign veſſel, 280,000lbs. at 12 cents per 56lbs. is Dolls. 600

Additional duty on 4000 buſhels, at 1 1-5 cent per buſhel, - - 48

Dollars 648

Comptroller's Office, June 26th, 1794.

A GENERAL ABSTRACT from the REVENUE LAWS; wherein the ſeveral Parts of the Acts are digeſted, and tranſpoſed under diſtinct Heads, agreeably to the Subjects with which they have relation.

1ſt. Of the Duty of Maſters of Veſſels.

EVERY maſter of a veſſel, bound to the diſtrict of Nottingham, muſt, on penalty of five hundred dollars, depoſit with the ſurveyor of the port of Town Creek, a manifeſt of the cargo, unleſs he ſhall have previouſly delivered one to ſome officer of the cuſtoms coming on board; bound to the diſtrict of Tappahannock, with the ſurveyor of the port of Urbanna; to the diſtrict of Bermuda Hundred, or City Point, with the collector of Nor-

folk and Portſmouth, or of Hampton; to the diſtrict of South Quay, with the collector of Edenton. Which manifeſts, the reſpective collectors and ſurveyors muſt, after regiſtry, tranſmit, duly certified, to the officer with whom entry is to be made.

Alſo, every maſter of a veſſel, belonging wholly, or in part, to citizens of the United States, muſt, on arrival from any foreign country, have an accurate and true manifeſt of the cargo on board; and in default thereof, he forfeits the value of all goods not included in ſuch manifeſt, unleſs due proof be made that no part of the cargo had been unſhipped ſince taken on board, and that ſuch manifeſt had been loſt, or miſlaid, or defaced by accident, or was incorrect by miſtake.

Which manifeſt, every maſter of a veſſel, as aforeſaid, muſt, on penalty of a ſum, not exceeding five hundred dollars, produce to the firſt officer of the cuſtoms, who ſhall appear on board, after his arrival within four leagues of the coaſts of the United States; and alſo to the firſt ſuch officer, who ſhall appear on board after his arrival in a diſtrict in which any part of his cargo is to be diſcharged; delivering, in either caſe, a copy thereof, by himſelf ſubſcribed. The production of the manifeſt and receipt of the copy, ſuch officer muſt certify reſpectively, on penalty of five hundred dollars; certifying on the original, the day and year when produced, and the delivery of a copy; and on the copy, the day and year it was delivered. He muſt alſo tranſmit the ſaid copy to the collector of the diſtrict to which ſuch veſſel is bound.

If any part of the cargoes of ſuch veſſels, as laden with goods, and bound to the United States, have arrived within four leagues of the coaſt, be unladen previous to their coming into port, and being legally authorized to unlade, all the goods ſo unladen, and any veſſel or boat into which they may be put, are forfeited; and the maſter and mate of the veſſel ſo unladen, forfeit, each, one thouſand dollars; and every other perſon aiding and aſſiſting, treble the value of the goods unladen.—Theſe forfeitures are not, however, incurred in caſe of unavoidable accident, neceſſity, or diſtreſs of weather, if duly notified and ſtrictly proved.

Alſo, if after any ſhip or veſſel has arrived within the limits of a diſtrict of the United States, from a foreign country, ſhe leaves, or attempts to leave it (unleſs to

proceed

proceed to a more interior diſtrict), previous to report and entry made, the maſter forfeits four hundred dollars. And the collector, naval officer, ſurveyor, or any revenue cutter, may arreſt and bring her back; unleſs the departure was occaſioned by diſtreſs of weather, dureſs of enemies, or other neceſſity, which in either caſe muſt be ſtrictly proved.

Further, every maſter of a veſſel (ſhips of war and public packets excepted), muſt, within twenty-four hours after his arrival in any port of the United States (if the uſual hours of buſineſs will permit) make report thereof to the chief officer of the cuſtoms at the port, and within forty-eight hours, a further report of the cargo, and deliver a manifeſt to the collector. In default of which, he forfeits one thouſand dollars.

But maſters of veſſels, whereof only part of the cargoes is deſtined to any particular port of the United States, may, after paying or ſecuring the duties of ſuch part, and giving bond equal to the amount of duties on the remainder, that no part thereof ſhall be landed in the United States without due entry, proceed to the port or place of their deſtination.

And when the cargoes of any veſſels are deſtined to ports in different diſtricts, the maſter thereof may proceed from diſtrict to diſtrict, paying in each diſtrict the duties on ſuch goods as may be delivered therein, and giving bond to the collector of the diſtrict where they firſt arrived, for their due entry in every other diſtrict, and alſo obtaining from the reſpective collectors, to whom any part of their cargoes may be reported, copies of ſuch reports, and certificates of the quantity and particulars of the goods delivered.—Any maſter, in default of obtaining ſuch copy and certificate, or neglecting to produce them to any ſubſequent collector, forfeits five hundred dollars.—But in caſe of ſpirits, ſuch certificates muſt be had from, and produced to the officers of inſpection.

Sea-ſtores, being exempt from duty, muſt be deſignated as ſuch in the maſters report; and if exceſſive, the duty may be eſtimated on the exceſs, the value whereof is forfeited unleſs ſuch duty be paid; as alſo treble the value of any articles thereof, if landed for ſale.—Veſſels not bound to the United States, but putting in, in diſtreſs, the maſter and mate muſt, within twenty-four hours, make proteſt, ſetting forth the circumſtances of the diſtreſs before a notary public, or other perſon duly au-

thorized; and, within forty-eight hours, report of the cargo as in other cases; and the distress being duly certified by the wardens of the port, permits may, if necessary, be granted for unlading; the collectors causing the goods unladen to be stored, and, if damaged, or if necessary, in repairing the ship, allowing them, the duties thereon being first paid, to be sold.

Masters of vessels bound to foreign ports, previous to obtaining a clearance, must deliver to the collector of the district from which they are about to sail, manifests of their cargoes; and any master departing without a clearance, forfeits two hundred dollars.

The penalty of false swearing, as well of masters of vessels, as of the owners or consignees of goods, or their factors or agents, is fine or imprisonment, or both; not exceeding, in case of the former, one thousand dollars; of the latter, one year.

No master of a vessel arriving at any port, where there is a post office, may report or make entry, till he has delivered to the post master all letters in his possession, directed to any person within the United States.

2d. Of the Duty of the Owners or Consignees of Goods.

Within fifteen days after the master of any vessel shall have made report to the collector, the owners or consignees, or their factors or agents must, on oath or affirmation, make entry with the said collector, of the goods consigned to them, particularizing the marks, numbers and contents of each package; or if in bulk, the quantity and quality; producing the original invoices, documents, and bills of lading, and declaring, that should any other goods afterwards appear to be consigned to them, they will make it known in order to a due entry thereof.

Articles exempt from duty, as clothes, books, household furniture, &c. must be separately and distinctly entered by their owner or his agent; who, according to the best of his knowledge, must make oath respecting such owner, his occupation, arrival or expected arrival; and that the said articles are really intended for his, or his family's use, and not for sale; which oath being endorsed on the entry, must be subscribed by the person making it. And in case such person be not the real owner of the goods, he must give bond, that a like oath shall,

ſhall, within a year be had of the real owner, either taken before the collector with whom the entry is made, or produced to him duly executed. A copy of which oath and entry muſt be tranſmitted to the ſecretary of the treaſury.

Report and entry muſt alſo be made on the re-importation of articles of the growth or manufactures of the United States. Such articles being duty-free, their identity muſt be carefully proved. For which purpoſe the oaths of ſuch perſons as have knowledge of the facts are required, relative to the time of their exportation, the ſhip in which, and the perſon by whom exported; and if imported into any other diſtrict than that from which they were exported, a certificate from the collector of the diſtrict, certifying their exportation: ſuch certificate, however, being diſpenſed with, where it cannot be immediately produced, on giving bond for its production within four months.

No goods imported from a foreign country may be unladen till the duties, agreeably to an eſtimate made by the collector and naval officer (where there is one at the port) are paid or ſecured; and a permit, ſigned by the ſaid collector, and counterſigned by the ſaid naval officer (where there is one at the port) granted; nor in any caſe, except by ſpecial licence, unleſs between ſun riſe and ſun ſet. Goods unladen in violation of theſe reſtrictions (as alſo the veſſel and her tackle, where the value of the goods amounts to four hundred dollars) are forfeited; and every perſon concerned therein incurs a penalty of four hundred dollars, of being advertized in the public papers, and incapacity of holding office for ſeven years. Alſo goods requiring to be weighed or gauged, may not, on penalty of forfeiture, be removed from the wharf where firſt landed, without the preſence of a proper officer, till it be done.

Goods whereof the entry does not ſpecify the particulars, are required to be ſtored till the particulars are aſcertained, and the duties adjuſted. And in all caſes, where the final adjuſtment of the duties exceeds the eſtimate thereof before taken, the difference is to be paid to the collector; and where it is leſs than ſuch eſtimate, the party having paid or ſecured them agreeably thereto, to be refunded or credited, as the caſe may be.

3d. Of the Duty of the Officers of the Customs.

The Officers of the customs are required to take oath and give bond for the faithful discharge of the duties of their respective offices; and for default of the former, they incur a penalty of two hundred dollars.

The collectors are empowered, in presence of the naval officer, where there is one, to administer the necessary oaths to masters of vessels, the owners of goods, &c. And collectors, naval officers, and surveyors of ports, may, in case of absence or sickness, act by deputy.

To superintend the delivery of goods, inspectors may be put and kept on board of vessels, while lying in port, or while going from district to district, may prohibit any goods from being unladen without a permit, and after sun set, secure the hatches, which may not be opened, except in their presence, on penalty of two hundred dollars.—In like manner the officers of the customs, including those of the revenue cutters, may as well without as within their respective districts, go on board all such vessels as, bound to the United States, have arrived within four leagues of the coast, may demand manifests, examine the cargoes, and designate any trunk or package, being separate from the rest of the cargo, sealing the same if thought proper, and transmitting to the collectors of the districts to which such vessels are bound, a particular account thereof; and any such trunk or package, on arrival, not appearing, or the seal being broken, subjects the master to a penalty of two hundred dollars. Such officers may in like circumstances, make seizures, where goods are legally forfeited; and if, in any case, impeded or resisted in the execution of their duty, the person offending forfeits a sum not exceeding four hundred dollars.

Entries on the delivery of the cargoes of vessels, must, when such delivery is completed, be compared with the entries of the owners or consignees, and the result endorsed on the respective entries, and subscribed by the officers making the comparison. And in case any package which shall have been reported, be missing, the master forfeits five hundred dollars; but may save the penalty by making due proof before proper authority, that no part of his cargo since taken on board, had been unshipped, except, as contained in his report, or that such disagreement was by accident or mistake.

In

In caſe any goods, other than ſalt and coal, remain on board any veſſel fifteen days after the maſter's report is required to be made, the ſame muſt, by the inſpectors, be delivered into the cuſtody of the collector; who keeping them at the risk of the owner, may, at the expiration of nine months, if claim be not previouſly made, cauſe them to be appraiſed by two reputable merchants (to aſcertain the duties thereon) and ſold at public auction, retaining the duties, and paying the overplus, if any, for the uſe of the ower, into the treaſury of the United States.—And when goods are damaged, or not accompanied with the original invoice, the duties may be aſcertained by appraiſement of two merchants, the collector chooſing one, and the owner the other: or goods not accompanied with invoices, may at the option and risk of the owner, be kept by the collector till the invoices be obtained. But goods entered and not invoiced are forfeited; and any collector ſuſpecting invoices to be not according to the true value of the goods, may cauſe an appraiſement thereof to be made, as in caſe of damaged goods.

On ſuſpicion of fraud, packages, whereof entry has been made, may, in the preſence of two or more reputable merchants, be opened and examined; and in caſe of diſagreement, unleſs it be proved to have been by accident or miſtake, ſuch articles as diſagree with their reſpective entries, are ſubject to forfeiture. Goods concealed with intention to defraud the revenue, are alſo, if found, ſubject to forfeiture. And any perſon purchaſing goods liable to ſeizure, knowing them to be ſuch, forfeits double their value.

Officers of the cuſtoms, demanding or receiving other than legal fees, incur a penalty of two hundred dollars; and, accepting a bribe or reward, for conniving at a falſe entry of veſſels or goods, a penalty of, not leſs than two hundred, nor greater than two thouſand dollars. And perſons giving or offering ſuch bribe or reward, incur a like penalty.

4th. Of the Payment of Duties, &c.

In all caſes where the duties do not exceed fifty dollars, they muſt be paid immediately; but where they exceed that ſum, they may be either paid immediately, or ſecured by bond, for their payment, if accruing on Weſt-India goods, other than ſalt, in four months; on ſalt in nine months;

months; on wines in twelve months; and on all other articles, teas excepted, one half in six, one quarter in nine, and the remainder in twelve months; which bond may, at the option of the obligor, either include one or more sureties, or, without sureties, be accompanied with a deposit of part of the goods. And the duties on teas may be secured, by bond with sureties, payable in one year; or by bond, without sureties, in double their amount, payable in two years; the teas being deposited at the risk and expence of the importers, in ware-houses agreed on between them and an inspector. And in case of deposit, any part of teas may be delivered to the owners on paying, or further securing the payment of the duties, by bond with sureties, to be paid, where the duties do not exceed one hundred dollars, in four months; where they exceed one hundred, and do not exceed five hundred dollars, in eight months; or where they exceed five hundred dollars, in twelve months. But the credit by the last mentioned bond must not exceed two years from the deposit of the teas; the collector then having power to cause so much thereof to be sold at public auction as will discharge the arrears of duties still due, with cost of sale.

Bonds for duties not being paid at the time they become due, the collectors are required to institute suits for their recovery; and in case of insolvency, the debts due to the United States have priority.

5th. Of the Manner in which Goods must be imported.

Spirits, wines, and teas, must on pain of forfeiture, at least of the two former, be landed under the superintendency of some officer of inspection, to whom all permits from collectors for their landing must be previously produced.

Distilled spirits may not be imported in any cask which shall have been marked pursuant to any law respecting such spirits, on pain of forfeiture of the spirits and the ship or vessel importing them. Nor may any distilled spirits, except arrack, and sweet cordials, be imported in casks of less capacity than ninety gallons, on pain of forfeiture.—Ale, beer, or porter may not be imported in less casks than of the capacity of forty gallons, or in less packages than six dozen bottles, on pain of forfeiture thereof, and of the ship or vessel importing them.—

No goods other than household furniture, and clothes of persons

persons coming into the United States, for the purpose of becoming inhabitants, may be brought from a foreign country, into any district thereof, Louisville, Champlain, and South Hero, excepted, in any other manner than by sea, nor by sea in vessels less than thirty tons burthen, on pain of forfeiture of all such goods, and the carriages, teams, or vessels by which conveyed.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR.

HENRY KNOX, of Massachusetts, secretary, salary 3000 dollars.

Secretary's Office.

John Stagg, jun. chief clerk.

Clerks,

Philip Audiburt, Jacob Hoffman.
Nathan Jones, William Burton.
James Henry Laugier, Samuel Lewis.

Frederick Spriggs, doorkeeper.

Accountant's Office.

Joseph Howell, accountant, salary 1200 dollars.

Clerks,

Benjamin Mifflin, Josiah Parker,
Kensing, Benjamin Harbeson,
John Laurence, Benjamin Betterton.

The salaries of the chief clerks in the respective offices are 800 dolls. and the average salaries of the clerks, 500 each per ann.

Monthly Pay and Subsistence of the Army.

General Staff.	monthly pay dolls.	monthly allowance for rat or money in lieu dolls	monthly allowance for rat or money in lieu dolls.
Major General - -	166	2	15
Brigadier general - -	104	1	12
Quarter master -	100	1	6
Adjutant, to do also the duty of inspect.	75		
Chaplain - -	50		
Surgeon - - -	70	1	3
Deputy quarter master - -	50		
Aid-de-camp in addition to his pay in the line - - -	24	1	4
Brigade Major, to act as deputy inspector,			

spector, in addition to his pay in the line - -	24	10	4
Principal artificer -	40		
Second artificer - -	26		
Regimental.			
Lieutenant colonel commandant	75	12	6
Major commandant of artillery and of dragoons	55	10	4
Paymaster, in addition to his pay in the line	10		
Quartermaster, in addition, &c.	8		
Adjutant, in addition, &c.	10		
Majors of infantry - - -	50	10	4
Captains - - - -	40		3
Lieutenants - - - -	26		2
Enfigns and Cornets - - -	20		2
Surgeons - - - -	45	10	8
Mates - - - -	30	6	2
Sergeant majors and Quarter master ſergeants - - - -	7		1
Senior muſicians - - -	6		1
Sergeants - - - -	6		1
Corporals - - - -	5		1
Privates - - - -	3		1
Muſicians - - - -	4		1
Artificers allowed to the infantry, light dragoons, and artillery, and included as privates - -	8		1
Matrons and nurſes in the hoſpital	8		1

THE

THE MINT ESTABLISHMENT.

David Rittenhouſe, director. Salary, 2000.
(Not appointed), aſſayer, 1500.
Henry Voight, chief coiner, 1500.
Robert Scott, engraver, 1200.
Triſtram Dalton, treaſurer, 1200.

The COINS of the United States, as eſtabliſhed by Law, are,

GOLD COINS.

	Dolls.		Grains of fine gold.	Grains of ſtandard do.
Eagles, value, each	10	containing	247 4-8	270
Half Eagles,	5		123 6-8	135
Quarter Eagles,	2½		61 7-8	67½

SILVER COINS.

		Grains of pure ſilver.		Grains of ſtandard do
Dollars,		371	4-16	416
Half Dollars,		185	10-16	208
Quarter Dollars,	containing	92	13-16	or, 104
Diſmes,		37	2-16	41 8-5
Half Diſmes,		18	9-16	20 4-5

COPPER COINS.

Cents, value, each	1-100 doll.	containing	208 grs. of copper
Half Cent,	1-200		104

The following devices are to be engraven on the reſpective coins, viz. on one ſide of them an impreſſion emblematic of liberty, with an inſcription of the word, LIBERTY, and the year of the coinage; and on the reverſe of each of the gold and ſilver coins, the figure of an eagle, with the inſcription, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: of the copper, an inſcription expreſſing its denomination and value.

The denominations of money of account, as they are by law required to be uſed in the public offices, and in all judicial proceedings of the United States, are dollars, the (the dollar being the unit) diſmes or tenths, cents or hundredths, and mills or thouſands of a dollar.

The ſtandard of the gold coins is eſtabliſhed to be eleven parts fine to one part alloy; and that of the ſilver coins, one thouſand four hundred and eighty five parts fine

fine to one hundred and seventy nine parts alloy; and the proportional value of gold to that of silver, coined agreeably to these standards, as fifteen to one.

For the time being, the gold and silver coins of Great Britain, France, Spain, and Portugal are allowed to be legal tender in the payment of all debts and demands within the United States, at the several rates following, to wit, the gold coins of Great Britain, and Portugal, of their present standard, at the rate of one hundred cents for every twenty seven grains of actual weight thereof; and those of France, and Spain, of their present standard at the rate of one hundred cents for every twenty seven grains and two fifths of a grain; the Spanish milled dollar, containing not less than seventeen penny-weights and seven grains, at one hundred cents, and in proportion for the parts thereof; and the crown of France, containing not less than eighteen penny-weights and seventeen grains, at one hundred and ten cents. Provided that no foreign coin, issued subsequent to the first day of January one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, shall be tender, till samples thereof shall have been assayed at the mint, and found to be respectively agreeable to the several standards established by law.

But at the expiration of three years from the time, when the coining of gold and silver shall commence at the mint, all foreign coins, excepting the Spanish milled dollar and the parts of the same, are to cease from being tender as aforesaid, till coined anew.

And from the completion of six calendar months, after cents and half cents to the amount of fifty thousand dollars shall have been coined and paid into the treasury, no copper coin, other than the abovesaid will be permitted to be offered in payments of any kind, on penalty of a fine of ten dollars, and forfeiture of the pieces so offered.

Four different currencies, or rates, at which any one species of coin of the same value is reckoned in the denominations of account, have, perhaps from the first settlement of America, been, and still continue to be used in different parts of the union. In the New England States, viz. New Hampshire, Massachusetts, including the district of Maine, Rhode-Island and Connecticut; in Vermont, Virginia, and Kentucky, the dollar is reckoned at six shillings; in New York, and North Carolina, at eight shillings; in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland,

Maryland, at seven shillings and six pence; and in South-Carolina, and Georgia, at four shillings and eight pence.

Conceiving, that in an extensive and commercial nation, the trade and intercourse of one extremity with another, will frequently render it necessary to reduce the currency of the one to that of the other, we have framed the following

RULES for reducing the Currencies of the different States to a par with each other; as also, for reducing the Money of account of the United States to these Currencies, and vice versa, by Decimals.

1. To reduce New England, &c. to New-York and North-Carolina currency, to any given sum add its third part; and vice versa, subtract a fourth part.

2. To reduce New-England, &c. to New-Jersey, &c. currency, add to any given sum its fourth part; and vice versa, subtract a fifth part.

3. To reduce New-England, &c. to South Carolina and Georgia currency, as 9 to 7; and vice versa, as 7 to 9, so is the one currency to the other.

4. To reduce New-York and North-Carolina, to New-Jersey, &c. currency, as 16 to 15; and vice versa, as 15 to 16, so is the one to the other.

5. To reduce New-York and North-Carolina, to South Carolina and Georgia currency, as 12 to 7; and vice versa, as 7 to 12, so is the one to the other.

6. To reduce New-Jersey, &c. to South Carolina and Georgia currency, as 45 to 28, and vice versa; as 28 to 45, so is the one to the other.

7. To reduce either of the above currencies to the money of account of the United States, let the inferior denominations, if any, in the given sum be annexed to the pounds in decimals, and divide, if the rate of the dollar be six shillings, by ,3; if eight shillings, by ,4; if seven shillings and six-pence, by ,375; if four shillings and eight-pence, by ,23; and pointing off the decimal according to rule, the figures to the left will be dollars those to the right, decimals of a dollar, or dismes, cents and mills. And to reduce the money of account of the United States to either of the aforesaid currencies, multiply respectively by the decimals, by which, in the former case, it was directed to divide, and the product will be pounds, and decimals of a pound.

TABLE shewing the Number of Cents, and Decimal Parts of Cents, (or Mills) in any Number of Shillings and Pence less than a Dollar, in the Currencies of the different States.

Shillings and Pence.	N. England, Vermont, Virginia, & Kentucky.	New-York & North-Carolina.	New-Jersey, Pennsyl. Delaware, & Maryl.	South-Carolina and Georgia.
s. d.	cents.	cents.	cents.	cents.
0 1	1,38	1,04	1,11	1,78
0 2	2,77	2,08	2,22	3,57
0 3	4,16	3,12	3,33	5,35
0 4	5,55	4,16	4,44	7,14
0 5	6,94	5,20	5,55	8,92
0 6	8,33	6,24	6,66	10,71
0 7	9,72	7,28	7,77	12,50
0 8	11,11	8,32	8,88	14,28
0 9	12,50	9,37	10,00	16,07
0 10	13,88	10,41	11,11	17,85
0 11	15,27	11,45	12,22	19,64
1 0	16,66	12,50	13,33	21,42
1 1	18,05	13,54	14,44	23,21
1 2	19,44	14,58	15,55	25,00
1 3	20,83	15,62	16,66	26,78
1 4	22,22	16,66	17,77	28,57
1 5	23,61	17,70	18,88	30,35
1 6	25,00	18,75	20,00	32,14
1 7	26,38	19,79	21,11	33,92
1 8	27,77	20,83	22,22	35,71
1 9	29,16	21,87	23,33	37,50
1 10	30,55	22,91	24,44	39,28
1 11	31,94	23,95	25,55	41,07
2 0	33,33	25,00	26,66	42,85
2 1	34,72	26,04	27,77	44,64
2 2	36,11	27,08	28,88	46,42
2 3	37,50	28,12	30,00	48,21
2 4	38,88	29,16	31,11	50,00

TABLE, &c. continued.

s	d.	N.E. &c. cents.	N.Y. &c. cents.	N.E. &c. cents.	S.C. &c. cents.
2	5	40,27	30,20	32,22	51,78
2	6	41,66	31,24	33,33	53,57
2	7	43,05	32,28	34,44	55 35
2	8	44,44	33 32	35,55	57 14
2	9	45,83	34 37	36 66	58 92
2	10	47,22	35 41	37,77	60 71
2	11	48,61	36,45	38 88	62,50
3	0	50,00	37,50	40,00	64,28
3	1	51,38	38,54	41 11	66,07
3	2	52,77	39 58	42 22	67,85
3	3	54,16	40,62	43 33	69 64
3	4	55,55	41 66	44 44	71 42
3	5	56,94	42,70	45 55	73,21
3	6	58 33	43,75	46,66	75,00
3	7	59 72	44,79	47,77	76,78
3	8	61,11	45 82	48,88	78,57
3	9	62,50	46 87	50,00	80,35
3	10	63,88	47,91	51,11	82 14
3	11	65,27	48,95	52,22	83 92
4	0	66,66	50,00	53 33	85 71
4	1	68,05	51,04	54 44	87 50
4	2	69,44	52 08	55 55	89,28
4	3	70,83	53,12	56 66	91 07
4	4	72 22	54 16	57,77	92 85
4	5	73,61	55 20	58,88	94 64
4	6	75,00	56 24	60,00	96 42
4	7	76,38	57 28	61 11	98 21
4	8	77 77	58 32	62,22	100,00
4	9	79,16	59 37	63 33	
4	10	80,55	60,41	64 44	
4	11	81,94	61 45	65 55	
5	0	83,33	62 50	66,66	
5	1	84,72	63 54	67,77	
5	2	86,11	64 58	68,88	
5	3	87,50	65,62	70,00	
5	4	88,88	66,66	71,11	
5	5	90,27	67,70	72,22	

TABLE, &c. continued.

s.	d.	N. E. &c.	N. Y. &c.	N. J. &c.	S. C. &c.
		cents	cents.	cents.	cents.
5	6	91,66	68,75	73 33	
5	7	93.05	69.79	74,44	
5	8	94,44	70,83	75,55	
5	9	95,83	71,87	76,66	
5	10	97,22	72,91	77,77	
5	11	98,61	73,95	78,88	
6	0	100,00	75 00	80,00	
6	1	—	76 04	81,11	
6	2	—	77,08	82,22	
6	3	—	78,12	83,33	
6	4	—	79,16	84,44	
6	5	—	80,20	85,55	
6	6	—	81,24	86,66	
6	7	—	82,28	87,77	
6	8	—	83,32	88,88	
6	9	—	84,37	90,00	
6	10	—	85,41	91,11	
6	11	—	86,45	92,22	
7	0	—	87,50	93,33	
7	1	—	88,54	94,44	
7	2	—	89,58	95,55	
7	3	—	90,62	96 66	
7	4	—	91,66	97,77	
7	5	—	92,70	98,88	
7	6	—	93 75	100,00	
7	7	—	94,79		
7	8	—	95,83		
7	9	—	96,87		
7	10	—	97,91		
7	11	—	98,95		
8	0	—	100,00		

	Cents.		Cents.
One Dollar	is 100	One Crown	is 110
One-half	— 50	One-half do.	— 55
One-quarter do.	— 25	One Pistareen	— 20
One-eighth do.	— 12 1-2	One-half do.	— 10
One-fifteenth do	— 6 1-4		

TABLE shewing the Value of Dollars, from 1, to 10,000, in the Currencies of the different States.

Dollars.	N.E. Virginia, Vermont, & Kentucky	New-York & North Carolina.	N. Jersey, Penn. Delaware, & Mary.	South Carolina and Georgia.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1	0 6	0 8	0 7 6	0 5
2	0 12	0 16	0 15 0	0 10
3	0 18	1 4	1 2 6	0 15
4	1 5	1 12	1 10 0	1 0
5	1 11	1 [illegible]	1 17 6	1 5
6	1 16	2 8	2 5 0	1 10
7	2 2	2 16	2 12 6	1 15
8	2 8	3 4	3 0 0	2 0
9	2 14	3 12	3 7 6	2 5
10	3 0	4 0	3 15 0	2 10
11	3 6	4 8	4 2 6	2 15
12	3 12	4 16	4 10 0	3 0
13	3 18	5 4	4 17 6	3 5
14	4 4	5 12	5 5 0	3 10
15	4 10	6 0	5 12 6	3 15
16	4 16	6 8	6 0 0	4 0
17	5 2	6 16	6 7 6	4 5
18	5 8	7 4	6 15 0	4 10
19	5 14	7 12	7 2 6	4 15
20	6 0	8 0	7 10 0	5 0
21	6 6	8 8	7 17 6	5 5
22	6 12	8 16	8 5 0	5 10
23	6 18	9 4	8 12 6	5 15
24	7 4	9 12	9 0 0	6 0
25	7 10	10 0	9 7 6	6 5
26	7 16	10 8	9 15 0	6 10
27	8 2	10 16	10 2 6	6 15
28	8 8	11 4	10 10 0	7 0
29	8 14	11 12	10 17 6	7 5
30	9 0	12 0	11 5 0	7 10

TABLE, &c continued.

Do					
	L. s.	L. s.	L. s. d.	L. s. d.	
31	9 6	12 8	13 13 1	7 4 8	
32	9 8	13 0	13 18 7	7 9 4	
33	9 18	13 4	14 4 1	7 14 0	
34				7 18 8	
35		14 0	14 15 2	8 3 4	
36	8 10 10			8 8 0	
37			15 17 8	8 12 8	
38			16 3 0	8 17 4	
39			16 8 6	9 2 0	
40			17 0 0	9 6 8	
41			17 5 6	9 11 4	
42			17 11 0	9 16 0	
43			18 2 6	10 0 8	

POST-OFFICE ESTABLISHMENT.

Timothy Pickering, Post-master-general, salary, 2000 dollars.

Charles Burrall, assistant, 1000 dollars.

Abraham Bradley, Gustavus F. Goetz, clerks.

RATES of POSTAGE.

Single letters conveyed by land, for any distance not exceeding thirty miles, 6 cents.

Over thirty miles, and not exceeding sixty 8

60 10

100 12½

150 15

200 17

250 20

350 24

450 25

Double letters are double, and triple letters, triple of these rates: A packet of the weight of one ounce avoirdupoise at the rate of four single letters and in like proportion for one of a greater weight: And newspapers (except from one printer to another, they being allowed to send one paper free to each of their correspondents) for any distance not exceeding one hundred miles one cent, and for any greater distance, one cent and a half, each.

Single letters passing by sea, (either to and from the United States, or from one port to another within the same) in packet boats or vessels which are the property of the United States, or provided by them, eight cents each; double letters, fifteen; and triple letters, twenty four. And all letters or packets conveyed in any private ship or vessel, (whether brought into or carried from one port to another within the United States) four cents each, with the addition of legal postage, if destined to any other than the place where such ship or vessel may arrive.

All letters and packets to or from the President or Vice-President of the United States are to be free of postage; as also all letters and packets, not exceeding two ounces in weight, to or from any member of Congress, the secretary of the senate or clerk of the house of representatives, during their actual attendance in any session of Congress.

and

and twenty days after it; all letters to or from the secretary of the treasury, the comptroller, the auditor, and register, the commissioner of the revenue, and treasurer, the secretary of state, the secretary at war, the post-master general and his assistant. But no person authorised to frank letters, may frank any except his own, and any letter enclosed to either of the above mentioned persons, and directed to some other person, is required to be again put into the post-office, and charged with the usual postage. Public letters or packets from the treasury department, may however be franked by either the heads of the department.

A List of the Post-Towns in the United Sates, with their distances, as established by the Post master general.

Main line from Wiscasset to Sunbury.

		miles.	
Maine.	Wiscasset to Bath	13	
	Brunswick	12	25
	N. Yarmouth	15	40
	Portland	15	55
	Biddeford	14	69
	Wells	14	83
	York	16	99
Massachusetts.	Portsmouth N. H.	12	111
	Newbury Port	22	133
	Ipswich	12	1[illegible]5
	Beverly	10	155
	Salem	2	157
	Lyn	6	163
	Boston	13	176
	Worcester	48	224
	Springfield	49	2[illegible]
Connecticut.	Hartford	28	201
	Middletown	14	215
	Newhaven	26	341
	Stratford	14	35[illegible]
	Fairfield	8	363
	Norwalk	12	375
	Stamford	10	385
N. Y.	Kingsbridge	30	[illegible]
	New York	14	2[illegible]
New Jersey.	Newark	9	4[illegible]
	Elizabethtown	6	4[illegible]
	Bridgetown	6	450
	Woodbridge	4	454
	New Brunswick	10	464
	Princeton	1	482
	Trenton	12	494
Pen.	Bristol	10	504
	Philadelphia	20	524
Del.	Chester	15	539
	Wilmington	13	552
	Christianabridge	11	563
Maryland.	Elkton	10	578
	Charleston	10	583
	Havre de Grace	6	589
	Harford	12	601
	Baltimore	25	6[illegible]6
	Bladensburgh	38	664
	Georgetown	8	672
Virginia.	Alexandria	8	680
	Colchester	16	696
	Dumfries	12	708
	Fredericksburgh	25	733
	Bowling Green	22	755
	Hanov. court h.	25	780

Brought

	Brought forward,		789		Cheraw c. h.	
N. Carol. Virg.	Richmond	22	802	S. C.	Greenville	75 1124
	Peterſburg	25	827		Camden	55 1179
	Halifax	75	902		Columbia	35 1214
	Tarrburgh	37	937		Cambridge	80 1294
	Smithfield	60	999	Georg.	Auguſta	50 1344
	Fayetteville	50	1049		Savanah	120 1464
					Sunbury	49 1513

CROSS POSTS.

Portſmouth to Hanover.

N. Hamp.	Portſmouth to Exeter	12	12
	Concord	40	52
	Hanover	60	112

Salem to Glouceſter.

Maſſ.	Salem to Marblehead	4	4
	Glouceſter	12	16

Boſton to Nantucket.

Maſſ.	Boſton to Taunton	36	36
	New Bedford	27	63
	Nantucket	50	113

Boſton to Barnſtable.

Maſſ.	Boſton to Plymouth	41	41
	Barnſtable	30	71

Boſton to New Port.

Rhd. I. Maſ.	Boſton to Taunton	36	36
	Warren	21	57
	Briſtol	6	63
	Newport	21	75

New Port to New Haven.

R. I.	Newport to Weſterly	40	40

Connect.	Stonington	5	45
	New London	14	59
	Saybrook	18	77
	Guilford	18	95
	New Haven	18	113

Providence to Worceſter 40

Springfield to Hanover.

Ver. Maſſ.	Springfield to Northampton	20	20
	Greenfield	21	41
	Battleboro'	20	61
	Weſtminſter	18	79
N. H.	Charleſton	12	91
Ver.	Windſor	19	110
N. H.	Hanover	20	130

Springfield to Kinderhook.

N. Maſſ.	Springfield to Stockbridge	44	44
N. Y.	Kinderhook	25	69

Hartford to New London.

Connect.	Hartford to Middletown	14	14
	New London	41	55

New York by Litchfield to Hartford.

Connect.	New York to Ridgefield	60	60
	Danbury	10	70
	New Milford	13	83

Litchfield

Con.	Litchfield	20	103
	Hartford	32	135

New York to Burlington and Montreal.

New-York.	New York to Kingsbridge	15	15
	Peekskill	35	50
	Fishkill	20	70
	Poughkeepsie	14	84
	Rhinebeck	17	101
	Red Hook	8	109
	Clermont	6	115
	Hudson	16	130
	Kinderhook	14	145
	Albany	20	165
Vermont.	Lanfingburg	9	174
	Bennington	28	202
	Manchester	2	204
	Rutland	3	159
	Vergennes	44	303
	Burlington	2	320
	Montreal (Canada)		

Albany to Connajoharnie.

New York	Albany to Schenectady	16	16
	Connajoharrie	36	52
	German Flats		
	Whitestown		

Hudson to the Painted Post.

New-York	Hudson to Catskill	6	6
	Jaspersfield	52	58
	Oulient	36	94
	Chemung	50	144
	Union	9	153
	Owego	7	160
	Newtown	45	205
	Painted Post	15	220

Woodbridge, [illegible] Amboy

Elizabethtown to Suffex court House.

New Jersey.	Elizabethtown to Morristown	18	18
	Rockaway		
	Booneton		
	Suffex court h.		50

Philadelphia to Bridgetown West New Jersey.

New Jersey.	Philadelphia to Woodbury	9	9
	Woodstown		
	Sweedsborough		
	Salem		36
	Bridgetown, w. j.	18	54

Philadelphia, by Goshen, to Rhinebeck.

N. J. Penn. New York.	Philadelphia to Bethlehem	53	53
	Easton	22	75
	Hope	18	93
	Suffex Court h.	7	100
	Warwick	29	129
	Goshen	12	141
	Wardsbridge	10	151
	Shawangunk	10	161
	New Paltz	12	173
	Kingston	14	187
	Rhinebeck	6	193

Bethlehem to Wilkesbarre 67

Philadelphia to Carlisle.

Penn.	Philadelphia to Pottsgrove	36	36
	Reading	20	56
	Lebanon	28	84
	Harrisburg	25	109
	Carlisle	17	126

Philadelphia

Philadelphia to Niagara.

N. York. Penns.	Philad. to Reading	66	66
	Northumberl.	70	126
	Lycoming	40	166
	Painted Post	66	232
	Bath	18	250
	Williamsburg	40	290
	Niagara	80	370

Philadelphia to Pittsburgh.

Pennsylvania.	Philadelphia to Lancaster	66	66
	Yorktown	23	89
	Carlisle	31	120
	Shippensburg	21	141
	Chambersburg	11	152
	Strasburg		
	Bedford		210
	Greensburg	67	277
	Pittsburg	33	310

Philadelphia to Norfolk.

Delaware.	Philadel. to Wilmington Del.	28	28
	Cantwellsbridge	23	51
	Duck cr. C. Ro.	12	63
	Frederica	12	75
	Milford	7	82
Maryl.	Clowes	12	94
	Dagsborough	27	121
	Snowhill	31	152
	Horntown	16	168
Virginia.	Drummond or Accomac c. h.	26	194
	Bellhaven	20	214
	Northampt. c. h.	20	234
	Norfolk	43	277

Philadelphia to Snowhill.

Maryland.	Philadelphia to Wilmingt. D.	28	28
	Warwick	25	53
	Georgetown cross Roads	9	62
	Chestertown	16	78
	Chester Mills	15	93
	Brought forward		93
	Easton	22	115
	Vienna	28	143
	Salisbury	15	158
	Snowhill	19	177

Baltimore to Leonardstown.

Maryland.	Baltimore to Annapolis	30	30
	Up. Marlboro'	21	51
	Piscatawa	16	67
	Port Tobacco	16	83
	Newport	11	94
	Chaptico	8	102
	Leonardstown	11	113

Baltimore to Chambersburg.

Maryland.	Baltimore to Fredericktown	52	52
	Sharpsburg	24	76
	Hagerstown	14	90
	Chambersburg	21	111

Alexandria to Staunton.

Virginia.	Alexandria to Leesburg	46	46
	Shepherdstown	32	78
	Martinsburg	10	88
	Winchester	22	110
	Stevensburg	8	118
	Strasburg	10	128
	Woodstock	12	140
	Rockingham	33	173
	Staunton	37	210

Fredericksburg by Kinsale to Urbanna.

Virginia.	Fredericksburg to Leedstown	40	40
	Westmoreland	14	54
	Kinsale	20	74
	Northumberland	15	89
	Urbanna	30	119

Frede-

Fredericksburg to Urbanna.

Virginia.	Fredericksburg to Port Royal	20	20
	Tappahannock	30	50
	Urbanna	28	78

Richmond to Portsmouth.

Virginia.	Richmond to Williamsburg	68	68
	Yorktown	12	80
	Hampton	13	93
	Norfolk	23	116
	Portsmouth	1	117

Richmond to Danville.

Virginia.	Richmond to Columbia	46	46
	Charlottesville	40	86
	Staunton	46	132
	Lexington	33	159
	Fincastle	40	199
	Montgomery c. h.	55	254
	White C. house	47	301
	Abingdon	56	357
	S. West. Territory.		
	Mayfield C. h.	66	423
	Kentucky.		
	Danville	201	624

Petersburg to Portsmouth.

Virginia.	Petersburg to Cabbin point	26	26
	Smithfield	37	63
	Suffolk	22	85
	Portsmouth	28	113

Petersburg to Wilmington.

N. Carolina.	Petersburg to Suffolk	85	85
	Edenton	84	169
	Plymouth	23	192
	Washington	37	200
	Newbern	38	238
	Wilmington	93	331

Halifax to Plymouth.

N. Carol.	Halifax to Bluntsville	30	30
	Williamston	25	55
	Plymouth	24	79

Halifax to Salisbury.

North Carolina.	Halifax to Warrenton	35	35
	Williamsboro'	18	53
	Hillsboro'	48	101
	Guilford c. h.	50	151
	Salem	25	76
	Salisbury	35	111

Edenton to Indiantown.

N. Carolina.	Edenton to Hertford	16	16
	Nixonton	12	28
	Sawyers ferry	15	43
	Indiantown	11	54

Fayetteville to Wilmington.

N. Car.	Fayetteville to Elizabethtown	36	36
	Wilmington	47	83

S. C.	Charlestown to Georgetown	60	60

Camden to Sunbury.

Geo. S. Carolina.	Camden to Statesburg	20	20
	Charleston	100	120
	Jacksonboro'	36	156
	Coosawhatchie	30	192
	Savannah	47	239
	Sunbury	49	288

Georgia.	Augusta to Washington	50	50
	Greensboro'	28	78
	Georgetown	32	110
	Augusta	40	150

TABLE

TABLE shewing the Latitude and Longitude of some of the principal Towns in the United States and their Vicinity; the Longitude being reckoned from Philadelphia.

Towns.	Latitude.	Longitude.
Albany	42 39 N.	1 39 E.
Alexandria	38 45 —	2 01 W.
Annapolis	39 02 —	1 31 W.
Augusta	33 39 —	7 00 W.
Baltimore	39 21 —	1 39 W.
Bennington	42 42 —	1 59 E.
Bethlehem (Pennsylvania)	40 37 —	0 05 W.
Boston	42 23 —	4 05 E.
Burlington (New-Jersey)	40 08 —	0 09 E.
Charleston (South-Carolina)	32 35 —	4 03 W.
Dover (Delaware)	39 10 —	0 25 W.
Edenton (North-Carolina)	36 04 —	1 51 W.
Halifax (Nova-Scotia)	44 40 —	11 54 E.
Hartford	41 50 —	[illegible]
Hanover (New-Hampshire)	43 35 —	[illegible]
Hudson (City)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lexington (Kentucky)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Montreal	45 25 —	[illegible]
Mount Vernon	38 35 —	[illegible]
Marietta (Western-Territory)	39 40 —	[illegible] W.
New-Haven	39 34 —	[illegible] W.
New-York	41 19 —	0 00 E.
Newport (Rhode-Island)	40 40 —	1 09 E.
Norfolk (Virginia)	41 35 —	4 03 E.
Plymouth (Massachusetts)	36 55 —	[illegible] W.
Portsmouth (New-Hamp.)	41 48 —	4 44 E.
Portland	43 05 —	4 26 E.
Providence	43 43 —	[illegible]
Philadelphia	41 50 —	[illegible]
Quebec	39 56 —	0 00
Richmond	46 55 —	5 24 E.
St. Augustine	37 40 —	[illegible]
Salem (Massachusetts)	39 45 —	6 09 W.
Savannah	42 35 —	4 17 E.
Trenton (New-Jersey)	31 55 —	5 11 W.
Williamsburg	40 15 —	0 06 E.
Washington (Federal City)	37 12 —	1 39 W.
Worcester (Massachusetts)	38 53 —	2 00 W.
	42 23 —	3 25 E.

BANKS.

Bank of the United States.

This was incorporated by act of Congreſs on the 25th of February 1791; and the ſubſcribers are to continue a corporation till the 4th of March 1811. It is under the management of a preſident and twenty-four directors.—The directors are elected on the 1ſt Monday in January annually; and at their firſt meeting thereafter they elect, from their own number, one to preſide. Only three fourths of the exiſting members, excluſive of the preſident, may, at any election, be re-choſen.

The amount of capital is 10,000,000 dollars; the number of ſhares, 25,000; and the amount of property, which the corporation may, at any time, poſſeſs, 25,000,000 dollars, including the capital.

Beſides the principal bank at Philadelphia, there are four branches, eſtabliſhed for the purpoſes of diſcount and depoſit. Theſe are at Boſton, New-York, Charleſton (S. C.) and Baltimore.

The bank is open for buſineſs every day in the year, except Sundays, the fourth of July and Chriſtmas. Bills and notes for diſcount muſt be preſented on Mondays and Thurſdays. On Tueſdays and Fridays they are laid before the directors; and on Wedneſdays and Saturdays the diſcount is ſettled and made known.

Diſcounts are made for a term not exceeding ſixty days, with the allowance of three days of grace; and on perſonal ſecurity only.—Payments muſt be examined at the bank, and no ſuggeſtion of errors will be afterwards attended to.

Directors.

Thomas Willing, preſident.

Joſeph Ball, Philadelphia,	Jacob Downing,
Robert Smith,	Archibald M'Call,
Matthew M'Connel,	Iſrael Wheelen,
Joſeph Anthony,	Matthew Clarkſon,
John M. Neſbitt,	Harman Le Roy, N. York,
Samuel Breck,	John Lawrence,
Jeremiah Parker,	Richard Harriſon,
Iſaac Wharton,	John Delafield,
William Bradford	Matthew Clarkſon,
James C. Fiſher,	Abijah Hammond,
Thomas Ewing,	David Sears, Boſton,
William Bingham,	Henry Nichols, Baltimore.

John

John Kean, caſhier; George Simpſon, aſſiſtant caſhier; William Davidſon, 1ſt, Charles Taylor, 2d, tellers; William M. Lawrence, 1ſt, Jonathan Smith, junr. 2d, Edward Stow, 3d, book-keepers; Samuel Fenno, diſcount clerk; Thomas Smith, aſſiſtant diſcount clerk; David Mandeville, tranſfer clerk; James Cottringer, runner; Guſtavus Riſberg, Charles Davies, aſſiſtant clerks.

Capitals of the Banks in the State of New-York.

Bank of New-York,	950,000 dollars.
Bank of Albany,	240,000
Bank of Columbia,	160,000

Office of Diſcount and Depoſit at Boſton.	Thomas Ruſſel, preſident. Peter Roe Dalton, caſhier.
Office, &c. at New-York.	Philip Livingſton, preſident. Jonathan Burrall, caſhier.
Office, &c. at Charleſton,	Daniel de Sauſſure, preſident. Joſiah Smith, caſhier.
Office, &c. at Baltimore,	George Gale, preſident. David Harris, caſhier.

Bank of North America.

The bank of North America is under the management of a preſident and eleven directors, who are elected on the ſecond Monday in January annually.

The bank is open on the ſame days as the bank of the United States, except the firſt of January and Good Friday. Diſcount days are Mondays and Thurſdays. Bills and notes, which become due on days when the bank is ſhut, are paid on the preceding days. And thoſe, which are not paid on the day when they become due, are proteſted on the evening of the ſame day. Errors are not corrected unleſs ſuggeſted at the bank at the time of their being committed.

Directors. (1793).

John Nixon, preſident,	William Smith,
Mordecai Lewis,	George Latimer,
Thomas Fitzſimons,	John Morton,
Joſiah Hewes,	Miers Fiſher,
Joſeph Swift,	Benjamin Fuller,
Robert Waln,	Richard Rundle.

Richard Wells, cashier; William Gibbon, William Kinnear, tellers; George Williams, Joseph James, John Watson, book-keepers; George Steel, runner.

Besides the preceding, there are several banks established in different states: These will be more particularly mentioned under the respective states to which they belong; being only named here in order to exhibit as far as possible, the amount of bank property in the United States.

Names.	Places where.	Amount of Capit.
Bank of N. Hampsh.	Portsmouth	60,000 dolls.
Massachusetts Bank	Boston	400,000
Union Bank	Boston	800,000
Essex Bank	Salem	
Providence Bank	Providence	
Hartford Bank	Hartford	100,000
[illegible] Bank	New London	100,000
Bank of New York	New York	950,000
Bank of Columbia	Hudson	160,000
Bank of Albany	Albany	240,000
Bank of Pennsylva.	Philadelphia	2,000,000
Bank of Maryland	Baltimore	300,000

LITERARY INSTITUTIONS.

American Philosophical Society, held at Philadelphia, for promoting Useful Knowledge.

This society was formed in January 1769, by the union of two literary societies then existing in Philadelphia; and were, by a charter under the authority of the state of Pennsylvania, granted March 15th, 1780, created a body corporate and politic, with such powers, privileges, and immunities, as are necessary for answering the valuable purposes for which it was instituted.

The number of members is not limited.

Thomas Mifflin, governor of Pennsylvania, is patron, ex officio.

Officers elected on the 3d, of January 1794.

President, David Rittenhouse, L. L. D.

Vice

Vice Presidents.

Thomas Jefferson, L. L. D. William Smith, D. D.
John Ewing, D. D.

Secretaries.

Nicholas Collin, D. D. Samuel Magaw, D. D.
William Barton, Robert Patterson, A. M.
Treasurer, John Vaughan.

Curators.

Benjamin S. Barton, M. D. Casper Wistar, M. D.
Charles W. Peale,

Counsellors for three years.

John Andrews, D. D. Samuel P. Griffits, M. D.
James Davidson, A. M. Jonathan Williams.
Andrew Ellicot,

American Academy of Arts and Sciences, incorporated by the Legislature of Massachusetts, May 4, 1780.

It is declared in the act, that the design of the institution is to promote and encourage the knowledge of the antiquities and natural history of America; and to determine the uses to which its various natural productions may be applied: also to promote medical discoveries, mathematical disquisitions, philosophical enquiries and experiments; astronomical, meteorological, and geographical observations; improvements in agriculture, arts, manufactures, commerce, and the cultivation of every science that may promote the advancement of a people in freedom and virtue. There are never to be more than two hundred members, nor less than forty. The society has four stated annual meetings.

John Adams, L. L. D. president.

The Rev. Joseph Willard, D. D. & L. L. D. vice-president.

Counsellors.

Robert Treat Paine, Richard Cranch,
John Lowell, L. L. D. Benjamin Lincoln,
Loammi Baldwin, John Warren, M. D.
Caleb Garrett, Francis Dana, L. L. D.
Cotton Tufts, M. D. Rev. Jer. Belknap, D. D.

Rev. John Clark, D. D. recording ſecretary.
Eliphalet Pearſon, correſponding ſecretary.
Ebenezer Storer, treaſurer.
Charles Bulfinch, vice treaſurer.
Rev. John Lathrop, D. D. librarian and keeper of the cabinet.

NATIONAL MANUFACTORY,

At Paterſon, New-Jerſey.

Directors.

Nicholas Law, governor.
Eliſha Boudinot, deputy governor.

Richard Harriſon,
James Watſon,
Abijah Hammond,
William Denning,
Joſeph Hardy,
George Scriba,
Matthias Williamſon,
Samuel W. Stockton,
James Rickets,
John N. Cumming,
Lewis Dunham.

TIMES and PLACES of holding the COURTS of the UNITED STATES, as eſtabliſhed by Law.

Supreme Court.

At the ſeat of government on the firſt Mondays in February and Auguſt.

Circuit Court.

Eaſtern Circuit.

In New-Hampſhire diſtrict, at Portſmouth, on the twenty-ſeventh day of May; and at Exeter, on the twenty fourth day of October.

In Vermont,——at Windſor and Bennington alternately, on the twelfth day of May; being at Windſor in May 1792.

In Maſſachuſetts,——at Boſton, on the ſeventh day of June; and twelfth of October.

In

In Rhode-Island,——at Newport, on the nineteenth day of June; and at Providence, on the seventh of November.

In Connecticut,——at Newhaven, on the twenty-fifth day of April; and at Hartford on the twenty-fifth of September.

In New-York,——at New-York, on the fifth days of April and September.

Middle Circuit.

In New-Jersey,——at Trenton, on the second days of April and October.

In Pennsylvania——at Philadelphia, on the eleventh day of April; and at York-Town, on the eleventh of October.

In Delaware——at New-Castle, on the twenty-seventh day of April; and at Dover, on the twenty-seventh of October.

In Maryland——at Annapolis, on the seventh day of May; and at Easton, on the seventh of November.

In Virginia——at Richmond, on the twenty-second days of May and November.

Southern Circuit.

In North-Carolina——at Wake Court-house, till there be convenient accommodations in the city of Raleigh, and thence at said city, on the first day of June, and thirtieth of November.

In South-Carolina——at Columbia, on the twelfth day of May; and at Charleston, on the twenty-fifth of October.

In Georgia——at Savannah, on the twenty-fifth day of April; and at Augusta, on the eighth of November.

But when any of the above limited days happen on Sunday, the Monday following is the commencement of the court.

District Court.

In Maine district——at Portland, on the third Tuesday in June, and first in December, and at Pownalborough, on the first in March and September.

In New-Hampshire,——at Portsmouth, on the third Tuesdays in March and September; and at Exeter, on the third in June and December.

In Vermont——at Windsor, on the first Mondays in February and August; and at Rutland, on the first in May and November.

In

In Maſſachuſetts——at Salem, on the firſt Tueſdays in March and September, and at Boſton, on the firſt in June and December.

In Rhode-Iſland——at Newport, on the firſt Mondays in February and Auguſt; and at Providence, on the firſt in May and November.

In Connecticut——at New-Haven, on the third Tueſdays in February and Auguſt; and at Hartford, on the third in May and November.

In New-York——at the city of New-York, on the firſt Tueſdays in February, May, Auguſt, and November.

In New-Jerſey——at Burlington, on the firſt Tueſdays in February and Auguſt; and at New-Brunſwick, on the firſt in May and November.

In Pennſylvania——at Philadelphia, on the ſecond Tueſdays in February, May, Auguſt, and November.

In Delaware——at Dover, on the fourth Tueſdays in February and Auguſt; and at New-Caſtle, on the fourth in May and November.

In Maryland——at Eaſton, on the firſt Tueſdays in March and September; and at Baltimore, on the firſt in June and December.

In Virginia——at Williamſburgh, on the third Tueſdays in March and September; and at Richmond, on the third in June and December.

In Kentucky——at Harrodſburgh, on the third Tueſdays in March, June, September, and December.

In North-Carolina——at Newbern, Wilmington, and Edenton in rotation, on the firſt Mondays in January, April, July, and October, beginning at Newbern in July 1792.

In South-Carolina——at Charleſton, on the third Mondays in March and September, the firſt in July, and ſecond in December.

In Georgia——at Auguſta, on the ſecond Tueſdays in March and September; and at Savannah, on the ſecond in June and December.

The above has been carefully collated and compared with the ſeveral acts of Congreſs, eſtabliſhing the times and places of holding the reſpective courts, and the public may be aſſured of its accuracy.

WESTERN

WESTERN TERRITORY.

THE Weſtern Territory, as already hinted, conſiſts of two parts, viz. the territory North weſt, and the territory South, of the river Ohio. Over each of which, as being compriſed within the limits of the United States, Congreſs exerciſes juriſdiction. And though neither being organized with the full powers and authorities of independent ſtates, is intitled to a complete repreſentation in the national legiſlature, ſtill the laws of the Union are of force as they reſpect them.

By an ordinance* of Congreſs, of the 13th of July, 1787, and by ſeveral ſtatutes ſince the eſtabliſhment of the preſent federal conſtitution, each territory, for the purpoſes of temporary government, forms a diſtrict, and has a governor, ſecretary, and three judges. The governor holds his office, ſubject to removal, three years;—the ſecretary, four;—the judges during good behaviour. They are appointed by the preſident of the United States, with the advice and conſent of the ſenate, and are required, as alſo the members of the legiſlative council, when there ſhall be a legiſlature, to take an oath or affirmation of fidelity and of office. The governor of either diſtrict muſt have a freehold in a thouſand acres of land, and reſide therein. He is, ex officio, ſuperintendant of Indian affairs, and commander in chief of the militia within his diſtrict; may appoint all military, except general officers; and, for the time being, all ſubordinate magiſtrates and civil officers neceſſary for the preſervation of peace and good order. And when there ſhall be formed a general aſſembly, he is to compoſe a branch of the legiſlature, to have a negative on the laws, and a power of convening and adjourning the other branches. In caſe of vacancy, by death, removal, reſignation or neceſſary abſence in the office of governor, the ſecretary ſupplies his place during the vacancy.—He alſo muſt reſide in the diſtrict for which he is appointed,

* This ordinance was entered into for the government of the territory north-weſt of the Ohio; but, by an act of Congreſs, of the 26th of May, 1790, it is declared, that the territory ſouth of the Ohio, ſhall alſo be a diſtrict, and enjoy all the privileges and advantages of the ordinances.

and

and be ſeized of a freehold therein of five hundred acres of land. He muſt preſerve the laws and acts of the legiſlature, public records and the official proceedings of the governor; and tranſmit ſuch acts and proceedings once in ſix months to the preſident of the United States. The judges in like manner muſt reſide in their reſpective diſtricts, and have ſeverally freeholds in five hundred acres of land therein: but a majority of them is not requiſite to form a bench, any one having power, in the abſence of his aſſociates to hold a court. The governors and judges are required to adopt ſuch laws, criminal and civil, of the original ſtates, as are moſt appoſite to their reſpective diſtricts; which laws, when ſo adopted, muſt be reported to congreſs, and if not diſapproved by them, they have a binding efficacy in all parts of the ſaid diſtricts; ſubject, however, to be repealed by the governor and judges, if found to be inconvenient, or to be altered by a future legiſlature.

Whenever it ſhall happen that there are in either territory five thouſand free male inhabitants of full age, a legiſlature is to be formed, conſiſting of the governor, a houſe of repreſentatives, and a legiſlative council. The repreſentatives are to be choſen by the people, and appointed in ſuch manner, that there may be one to every five hundred free males, till they amount to twenty five; after which their number and proportion to be regulated by the legiſlature. They are to be choſen for two years, and vacancies to be ſupplied by new elections.

The legiſlative council is to conſiſt of five members, to be nominated by the houſe of repreſentatives of the diſtrict, and appointed by the preſident and ſenate of the United States; double the number to be appointed being returned to the preſident in ſuch nomination. They are to continue in office five years unleſs ſooner removed. Three to form a quorum. The qualifications of a repreſentative are, having been three years a citizen of one of the United States, or having reſided three years in the diſtrict for which he is choſen, being ſeized in fee ſimple of two hundred acres of land, and being reſident in ſuch diſtrict; of a member of the legiſlative council, a freehold in five hundred acres of land and reſidence in the diſtrict; and of electors of repreſentatives, a freehold in fifty acres of land and two years reſidence in the diſtrict, or a like freehold and having been a citizen of one of the ſtates.

The

The legiſlatures thus organized, are to be veſted with the ordinary powers of legiſlation; but no bill may be paſſed repugnant to the principles and articles of the aforeſaid ordinance, nor without the concurrence of the three branches. They may by joint ballot, appoint delegates to congreſs, who are to have a ſeat with a right of debating, but not of voting.

It is alſo declared in the ſaid ordinance, that the eſtates both of reſident and non-reſident proprietors, dying inteſtate ſhall deſcend in equal portions to their children, and the deſcendants of deceaſed children; ſuch deſcendants taking in equal parts, the ſhare of their deceaſed anceſtor; that were there are no lineal heirs, the next of kin in equal degree, ſhall inherit equally; that among collaterals, the children of a deceaſed brother or ſiſter of the inteſtate ſhall have equal parts among them of their parents ſhare; that there be no diſtinction between kindred of the whole and half blood; and that the right of dower, be, in all caſes, ſaved to the widow of the inteſtate. That the above law, relative to deſcents, ſhall be in force till altered by the legiſlatures of the diſtricts; and that, till laws be adopted by the governors and judges, eſtates may be deviſed and bequeathed by wills in writing; and real eſtates conveyed by leaſe and releaſe, or bargain and ſale.—Then follows a general recognition of rights ſimilar to what is recogniſed in the Conſtitution of the United ſtates. Wherein are reſerved to the people the privileges of being free from moleſtation on account of religion; of the writ of habeas corpus, and trial by jury; of bail, except in capital caſes; and of being ſecure in their liberties and property; and wherein are prohibited, immoderate fines and cruel puniſhments; the application of private property or ſervice to public uſe without juſt compenſation, laws invalidating private contracts, and ſlavery except in the puniſhment of crimes.

It is alſo further declared that the means of education ſhall be encouraged.—That the utmoſt good faith ſhall be obſerved towards the Indians; that their lands and property ſhall not be taken from them without their conſent, or invaded, unleſs by juſt wars, authoriſed by congreſs; but that laws ſhall be made to prevent wrongs from being done them, and to preſerve peace and friendſhip with them.—That the ſaid territory ſhall for ever remain a part

of

of the United States, subject to the laws and government of the same, and chargeable with a due proportion of the national debts and expenditures, levied by the respective legislatures thereof. That those legislatures shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the soil by congress, or any regulation by them made for securing the titles of bona fide purchasers.—That no tax shall be imposed on lands the property of the United States, nor shall non-resident proprietors be taxed higher than resident. That the navigable waters leading into the Mississippi and St. Lawrence, and the carrying places between the same shall be common highways for ever, free both to the inhabitants of the territory, and to the citizens of the United States, without tax, impost, or duty. And finally, that there shall be formed in said territory a number of states, which at a future period, when the population shall be sufficiently increased, are to establish for themselves permanent constitutions and states governments of republican forms, and to be admitted into the union on an equal footing with the original states.

It is understood, that the governor in the Southern Territory hath issued his proclamation for forming a legislature agreeably to the preceding ordinance.

TERRITORY NORTH WEST OF THE OHIO.

ARTHUR ST. CLAIR, governor and superintendent of Indian affairs, in the Northen department. Salary 2000 dollars.

Winthrop Sargent, secretary. Salary, 750 dollars.

John Cleves Symmes, } Judges. Salary, 800 dollars, each.
George Turner, }
Rufus Putnam. }

TERRITORY SOUTH OF THE OHIO.

WILLIAM BLOUNT, governor, and superintendent of Indian affairs, in the Southern department.

Daniel Smith, Secretary.
Daniel Campbell, }
John McNairy, } Judges.
Joseph Anderson }

Salaries are respectively the same as in the North western Territory.

STATE

State Governments.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Length, 168 miles; breadth, 60; counties, 5; townſhips, 191, and 23 locations; inhabitants, 141,885.

Brief Abſtract from the Conſtitution.

THE ſupreme executive authority is veſted in a governor and council of five members: The legiſlative power in a ſenate and houſe of repreſentatives, who conſtitute what is called, in the language of the conſtitution of this ſtate, the "General Court." The judiciary is compoſed of two courts; the ſuperior and common pleas. The ſuperior court conſiſts of a chief juſtice and three aſſociate juſtices: and the common pleas, of four juſtices—all of whom receive their appointments from the governor and council, and retain them dum bene ſe gerentibus. Juſtices of the peace derive their authority from the ſame ſource, and hold their commiſſion for the term of ſeven years.

The judiciary officers alone excepted, the election of all is annual, by the freemen aſſembled in their reſpective town meetings. The general election is on the firſt Wedneſday in June; but held at no ſtated place.

The general tenor of the conſtitution of this ſtate is not materially variant from that of the conſtitution of Maſſachuſetts, which will hereafter meet a more particular diſcuſſion.

OFFICERS

Of the LEGISLATIVE and EXECUTIVE BRANCHES.

Governor, JOHN T. GILMAN, ſalary 500l.

Council.

His excellency the Governor, President.
Phillips White, Samuel Holmes,
Ebenezer Smith, jun. Jonathan Freeman,
Robert Wallace,
Abiel Foster, president of the Senate.
Nathaniel Peabody, speaker of the H. of Representatives.
Joseph Pearson, secretary of the state, and clerk of the House of Representatives.
Oliver Peabody, treasurer.

JUDICIARY.

SUPERIOR COURT.

John Pickering, chief justice.
John Dudley, Simeon Olcott, Timothy Farrar, } Justices.
Joshua Atherton, attorney-general.
Nathaniel Adams, clerk—his office kept at Portsmouth.

COMMON PLEAS.

County of Rockingham.

Timothy Walker, John Calef, William Parker, Thomas Bartlett, } Justices.
Noah Emery, clerk—his office kept at Exeter.
George Reid, sheriff.

The superior court sits in this county at Portsmouth on the last Tuesday in April; and at Exeter, the third in September.

The common pleas court, at Portsmouth, the first Tuesday in February, and fourth in May; and at Exeter, the second in August and first in November.

County of Strafford.

John Plumer, Thomas Cogswell, Ebenezer Thompson, Joseph Pierce, } Justices.
Benjamin Thompson, clerk; his office kept at Durham.
Theophilus Dame, sheriff.

The

The ſuperior court ſits on the ſecond Tueſdays of April, and firſt Tueſday in September, at Dover; and the common pleas court, the third in February, at Dover; the third in June at Moultonboro; and the third in Auguſt and November at Gilmantown.

County of Hillſborough.

James Underwood,
Francis Blood,
Jeremiah Page,
Ebenezer Webſter,
} Juſtices.

Robert Fletcher, clerk—his office kept at Amherſt.

Moſes Keeley, ſheriff.

Superior court, at Amherſt, the ſecond Tueſday in May, and firſt in October.

Common pleas, at Amherſt, the ſecond Tueſdays in March, June and December, and firſt in September.

County of Cheſhire.

Francis Smith,
Sanford Kingſbury,
Nathaniel S. Prentice,
Lemuel Holmes,
} Juſtices.

Thomas Sparhawk, clerk—his office kept at Walpole.

Samuel Hunt, ſheriff.

Superior court, at Charleſton the third Tueſday in May, and at Keene, the ſecond in October.

Common pleas, at Keene, the third in March and June, and at Charleſton, the fourth in September and third in December.

County of Grafton.

Samuel Emerſon,
Bezaleel Woodward,
Ezekiel Woodward,
Samuel Ladd,
} Juſtices.

George Williamſon Livermore, clerk—his office kept at Holderneſs.

David Webſter, ſheriff.

Superior court, at Plymouth, the fourth Tueſday in May; and at Haverhill, the third in October.

Common pleas, at Plymouth the firſt Tueſdays in September and December; and at Haverhill, the firſt in March and June.

MILITIA.

The Governor, captain general.
Michael M'Clary, adjutant general.
Major generals.
Nathaniel Peabody, Moſes Dow, Ames Shepard.

BANK of NEW-HAMPSHIRE; incorporated in the year 1792, for the term of 50 years; capital, 60,000 dollars.
John Taylor Gilman, Preſident. John Pierce, Caſhier.

LITERARY INSTITUTIONS

Dartmouth Univerſity.

Founded in the year 1770, by the reverend Eleazer Wheelock, S.T.D.

The Earl of Dartmouth having been a liberal patron of it, the ſeminary, after its organization, received his name.

It is ſituated in the weſtern part of the ſtate, about half a mile eaſt of Connecticut river, in latitude 43°. 35′; and in a moſt ſalubrious climate.

In Auguſt 1792, the number who had received its honours was 479.—The uſual number of reſident ſtudents for theſe four years paſt has been from one hundred and forty to one hundred and ſixty.

The truſtees, including the preſident are twelve.
John Wheelock, L.L.D. preſident, and profeſſor of hiſtory.
Bezaleel Woodward, A.M. profeſſor of mathematicks and natural philoſophy.
Profeſſor of divinity, (vacant.)
Rev. John Smith, A.M. profeſſor of the learned languages.
Moſes Fiſk, A.M. tutor.
Dr. Wheelock, director of Moor's ſchool.

Incorporated Academies.

Theſe are numerous; the moſt noted are,
Philips' Academy at Exeter; liberally endowed by the Hon. John Phillips, L.L.D.
Benjamin Abott, A.M. principal.
Moore's School, at Hanover, incorporated with Dartmouth College. Aſa M'Farland, A.B. preceptor.

Ipſwich

Ipſwich Academy, at New Ipſwich. John Hubbard, A.M. preceptor.
Atkinſon Academy, at Atkinſon.
Amherſt Academy, at Amherſt.

The Medical Society of New-Hampſhire was incorporated in 1792.
Preſident, Dr. Brackett.

VERMONT.

Length, 150 miles; breadth, 70; counties, 7; townships, upwards of 200; inhabitants, 85,539.

Brief Abstract from the Constitution.

Legislation is performed by an assembly, or house of representatives, and a council, consisting of twelve members besides the governor, who is president, and the lieutenant governor, who is a member thereof, ex officio. The council may originate bills, other than money bills, and suspend, till the next session, such bills as they may disapprove; but have not a final negative.

The governor, lieutenant governor, members of the council, house of representatives, and treasurer of the state are elected annually by the freemen; to the privileges of whom, every male, of twenty one years of age, who is of a peaceable disposition, and will take the oath of fidelity to the state, is entitled. The judges of the supreme and county courts, and courts of probate, sheriffs and justices of the peace are appointed annually by joint ballot of the council and house. Major and brigadier generals are also appointed by the council and house; but not annually; and the secretary of state, the speaker and clerk of assembly, annually, by the house only. Field officers of the militia, captains and subalterns are appointed as in Massachusetts.

Members of the council and judges of the supreme court are, ex officiis, justices of the peace through the state, and the judges of the county courts, in their respective counties.

The freemen meet in their several towns, to choose their representatives and give their votes for governor, &c. on the first Tuesday in September annually; and the general assembly, on the second Thursday in October following. They meet alternately at Rutland and Windsor. The session in October 1793, was at Windsor.

LEGISLATIVE AND EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS.

Thomas Chittenden, governor and captain general of the state.

Peter Olcott, lieutenant governor and lieutenant general of the state.

Samuel

Samuel Safford, Luke Knoulton,
Jonathan Hunt, John Strong,
Paul Brigham, John Fassett, jun.
Ebenezer Walbridge, Gideon Olin,
Ebenezer Marvin, Thomas Porter,
Jonas Galusha, Jacob Bailey.

Joseph Fay, secretary to the council.

Daniel Buck, speaker } of the house of representatives.
Richard Whitney, clerk }

Rosewell Hopkins, secretary of state, and auditor of public accounts.
Samuel Mattocks, treasurer.
Elisha Clark, auditor of accounts against the state.
James Whitelaw, surveyor general.

JUDICIARY DEPARTMENT.

Supreme Court, and Court of Chancery.

Samuel Knight, chief justice.
Elijah Paine, } judges.
Isaac Tichenor, }
Daniel Buck, attorney general.

County court, and Courts of Probate.

Addison county; chief town, Middlebury; souls, 6,149.
John Strong, } judges.
Gamaliel Painter, }
Abel Thompson. }
Rosewell Hopkins, clerk. John Chipman, sheriff.
John Strong, judge } of Probate.
Seth Storr, clerk }

Supreme court sets on the 3d Tuesday in August; county court, on the first Monday in March and last in September.

Bennington county; chief towns, Bennington and Manchester; souls, 12,254.
Samuel Safford, }
Gideon Olin, } judges.
Gideon Brownson }
Nathaniel Brush, clerk. David Robinson, sheriff.
Nathaniel Brush, }
Martin Powel, } judges of Probate.

Supreme court, the 1st Tuesday in August. County court, on the 3d Monday in December, at Bennington; on the 1st in June at Manchester.

Chit

Chittenden county; chief town, Burlington; souls, 7,301.

John Faſſet, John M'Neil, Martin Chittenden, } judges. } Stephen Pearle, ſheriff.

Matthew Cole, Jonathan Hoit, Timothy Pearl, } judges of Probate.

Supreme court, on the 4th Tueſday in Auguſt. County court, on the laſt Monday, ſave one, in September, and laſt in February.

Orange county; chief town, Newbury; ſouls, 10,529.

Iſrael Smith, Alexander Harvey, Cornelius Lynde, } judges.

Iſaac Bayley, clerk. Fry Bayley, ſheriff.

Jacob Kent, Timothy Bartholomew, Iſrael Converſe, Ebenezer W. Judd, } judges of Probate.

Supreme court, on the firſt after the 4th Tueſday in Auguſt. County court, on the 2d Mondays in June and December.

Rutland county; chief town, Rutland; ſouls, 12,565.

Ebenezer Marvin, Samuel Williams, Lemuel Chipman, } judges.

Nathan Oſgood, clerk. Jonathan Bell, ſheriff.

Eliſha Clark, Simeon Smith, } judges of Probate.

Supreme court, on the 2d Tueſday in Auguſt. County court, on the 3d Mondays in March and November.

Windham county; chief town, Newfane; ſouls, 17,693.

Luke Knoulton, John Brigman, Benjamin Burt, } judges.

Calvin Knoulton, clerk. Samuel Fletcher, ſheriff.

Noah Sabin, John Brigman, } judges of Probate.

Supreme court, on the 3d Tueſday after the 4th in Auguſt. County court, the 1ſt Monday in June and 2d in November.

Windſor

Windſor county; chief towns, Windſor and Woodſtock; ſouls, 15,748.

Joſeph Marſh, Paul Brigham, Elijah Robinſon, } judges.

Lewis R. Morris, clerk. William Sweetſer, ſheriff.

Elijah Robinſon, Paul Brigham, } judges of Probate.

Supreme court, on the 2d Tueſday after the 4th in Auguſt. County courts, the 4th Mondays in March and September.

MILITIA.

The number of men in the ſtate capable of bearing arms, are eſtimated (agreeably to the cenſus of 1789) at above 17,000. Theſe are arranged into four diviſions, and eight brigades. The governor is captain-general, ex officio; and the lieutenant-governor, lieutenant-general.

Major Generals.

Samuel Fletcher, Ira Allen,
Iſaac Tichenor, Paul Brigham.

Brigadier Generals.

Lewis R. Morris, David Whitney,
Arad Hunt, Jonathan Spafford,
Joſiah Wright, Iſrael Morey,
Eli Cogſwell, Elias Stevens.

Joſeph Fay, Adjutant General.

Aids-de-camp to the Governor.

David Fay, Oliver Gallup,
John Chipman, John Graham.

The ſubdiviſions of militia are 20 regiments of infantry, 14 troops of horſe, 6 companies of artillery, and 3 of light infantry.

UNIVERSITY.

An act was paſſed on the 2d of November 1791, by the legiſlature, for founding an Univerſity at Burlington, on Lake Champlain. Large ſubſcriptions and donations of land and other property have been propoſed by individuals, (in aid of legiſlative meaſures) for the purpoſes of erecting convenient buildings and eſtabliſhing a fund.

We learn that meaſures are taking to carry the act into complete

complete effect; and from the salubrity of the climate, and the local situation of the place, we anticipate the idea of its soon becoming an institution of importance. The management of it is entrusted to thirteen

TRUSTEES.

The governor of the State,
The speaker of the house of repr. &
The President of the University, } ex officiis.
Caleb Blood, Charles Platt,
Bethuel Chittenden, Enoch Woodbridge,
Asa Burton, Samuel Hitchcock,
George Bourne, Jonathan Hunt,
Ira Allen, (not known.)

Comparative View of the Increase of Property in the State.

The amount of taxable property (exclusive of unimproved land) agreeably to the grand list taken in the several years following, will exhibit a comparative view of the increasing wealth and importance of the State.

Years.	Grand Lists.
1782	£. 151,891
1786	201,007
1791	323,680
1792	354,330

According to the foregoing amount of grand lists (which were taken on the following valuation, to wit, horses at 4l. per head; oxen, at 3l. cows, at 2l. young horses and young cattle, at, from 15s. to 2l. and improved land at 10s. per acre; being on an average somewhat less than half the real value of the property) the wealth of the state has annually increased for six years past, more than 25,000l. or 85,000 dollars.

MASSA-

MASSACHUSETTS.

Maſſachuſetts (proper), length, 125 miles; breadth, 50; ſquare miles, 6250; counties, 12; towns, 265; inhabitants, 378,787.

Maine; length, 170 miles; breadth, 125; ſquare miles, 21,750; counties, 5; inhabitants, 96,540.

Brief abſtract from the Conſtitution.

The legiſlature conſiſts of a ſenate, and a houſe of repreſentatives, which (together with the governor, and lieutenant governor), are elected annually by the people; the ſenators, on the firſt Monday in April, and the repreſentatives, in May, at leaſt ten days previous to the laſt Wedneſday in the month; that being the day of the legiſlature's meeting, and of the general election. The votes for governor, and lieutenant governor, are taken on the ſaid firſt Monday in April. To be eligible to the office of governor or lieutenant governor, the candidate muſt have reſided in the ſtate ſeven years, and during that time, been ſeized, in his own right, of a freehold, of the value of £. 1000, and profeſs the chriſtian religion; to that of ſenator, he muſt have reſided in the ſtate five years, be, at his election, an inhabitant of the diſtrict for which he is to be elected, and ſeized of a freehold eſtate to the value of £. 300, or poſſeſſed of perſonal, to the value of £. 600; to that of repreſentative, he muſt have reſided one year in the town which he is choſen to repreſent, and been ſeized therein of freehold eſtate to the value of £. 100, or poſſeſſed of perſonal, to the value of £. 200. Electors muſt be twenty one years of age, have freeholds of the annual income of £. 3, or perſonal eſtate to the value of £. 60. Every corporate town containing 150 rateable polls elects one repreſentative; containing 375, two; containing 600, three; and ſo on, electing one for every 225 rateable polls, as the towns increaſe.

From the perſons returned as Senators and Counſellors (being 40 in the whole) nine are annually elected by joint ballot of both houſes to conſtitute a council, for adviſing the governor in the execution of his office. He is, ex officio, preſident, and the lieutenant governor, a member of the council.

All

All judicial officers, the attorney and solicitor general, sheriffs, coroners, and registers of probate, are nominated, and with the advice and consent of the council, appointed by the governor; the secretary, treasurer and receiver-general, the commissary-general and notaries public, are elected annually by joint ballot of both houses; major-generals are also appointed by both houses, but not annually; brigadiers, by the field officers of their brigades; field officers, by the captains and subalterns of their regiments; and the captains and subalterns, by the train bands and alarm lists of their companies respectively. The governor appoints the adjutant-general; major-generals, their aids; brigadiers, their brigade-majors; and the commanding officers of regiments, their adjutants and quarter-masters.

The judges, (except justices of the peace, whose commissions expire once in seven years, but may be renewed) hold their offices during good behaviour; and judges of the supreme court, are, ex officio, justices of the peace through the state.

The treasurer and receiver-general may not be elected more than five years successively.

Legislative and Executive Departments.

Samuel Adams, governor.
Moses Gill, lieutenant-governor.

Councellors.

Thomas Durfee, William Shepard,
Asa Orne, Ebenezer Brooks,
Edward Cutts, Oliver Wendell,
James Warren,

Samuel Phillips, president
Samuel Cooper, clerk, } of the senate.
Edward H. Robbins, speaker
Henry Warren, clerk, } of the house.

Peter Thacher, D. D. chaplain of the senate and house.
John Avery, jun. secretary of the state.

Thomas

Thomas Davis, treasurer.

Joseph Hosmer, Stephen Metcalf, John Saunders, jun. } of the senate, Joseph Tucker, } of the house, } Committee to examine and pass on public accounts.

Richard Cranch, Thomas Dawes, John Mason, } Committee for detecting public securities.

Samuel Phillips, Nathaniel Wells, Leonard Jarvis, John Read, Daniel Conant, } Committee for the sale of unappropriated lands.

Judiciary, and Civil Departments.

Supreme Court.

Francis Dana, chief justice; salary, £. 370.

Robert Treat Paine, Increase Sumner, Nathan Cushing, Thomas Dawes, jun. } judges; salary, £. 350 each.

James Sullivan, attorney-general; salary, £. 300.

Charles Cushing, John Tucker, } clerks.

Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions of Peace.

County of Suffolk.

Joseph Gardner, Samuel Barrett, Thomas Crafts, } justices of the common pleas, and general sessions.

William Heath, Tuthill Hubbard, } special justices of the common pleas.

George R. Minot, judge, William Cooper, register } of Probate,

Ezekiel Price, clerk of the pleas and sessions.

Thomas Crafts, treasurer. Henry Alline, register of deeds.
Jeremiah Allen, sheriff. Richard Boynton, gaol-keeper.

Ezekiel Price, Henry Alline, Samuel Cooper, Samuel Barrett, of Boston, notaries public.

Supreme court, on the 3d Tuesday in February, and last in August. Common pleas, and general sessions, on the first Tuesdays in January, July, and October, and 3d in April.

County of Eſſex.

Benjamin Greenleaf,
Samuel Holten,
John Pickering,
Samuel Phillips,
} juſtices of the common pleas, &c.

Iſaac Oſgood,
Ebenezer March,
George Cabot,
} ſpecial juſtices, &c.

Benjamin Greenleaf, judge
Daniel Noyes, regiſter,
} of probate.

John Pickering, regiſter of deeds.
Stephen Choate, county treaſurer.
Bailey Bartlett, ſheriff. Iſaac Oſgood, clerk of pleas, &c.

Edward Norris, of Salem, Daniel Rogers, of Glouceſter, John Rogers, of Ipſwich, Michael Hodge, of Newbury Port, Joſeph Wood, of Beverly, Samuel Sewall, of Marblehead, notaries public.

Supreme court, at Salem, 2d Tueſday in November: at Ipſwich, 3d in June. Common pleas, &c. at Ipſwich, 4th Tueſday in April; at Salem, 2d in July; at Newberry Port, the laſt in September.

County of Middleſex.

Abraham Fuller,
James Prescott,
Nathaniel Gorham,
James Winthrop,
} juſtices of the common pleas, &c.

Eleazer Brooks,
William Hull,
} ſpecial juſtices, &c.

Oliver Preſcott, judge
James Winthrop, regiſter,
} of probate.

Abraham Bigelow, clerk of the pleas and ſeſſions.
Loammi Baldwin, ſheriff.
William Winthrop, regiſter of deeds.
Ebenezer Bridge, county treaſurer.
Joſeph Cordes, of Charleſton, notary public.

Supreme court, at Cambridge, the laſt Tueſday in Oct. at Concord, 2d in April. Common pleas, at Cambridge, the laſt Tueſday in Nov.; at Concord, the 3d in March, and 2d in Sep.

County of Hampſhire.

Eleazer Potter,
John Bliſs,
Samuel Mather,
Samuel Lyman,
} juſtices of the common pleas, &c.

Abraham

Abraham Burbank,
Juſtin Ely,
William Pynchon,
} ſpecial juſtices, &c.

Robert Breck, clerk of the pleas and ſeſſions.

Eliſha Potter, ſheriff,
Eleazer Potter, judge,
Samuel Hinckley, regiſter,
} of probate.

William Pynchon,
Ebenezer Hunt,
John Williams,
} regiſters of deeds.

Supreme court, at Northampton, the laſt Tueſday in April; at Springfield, the 4th in September. Common pleas, at Springfield, 3d Tueſday in January; at Northampton, the 1ſt Tueſday in September, and 31ſt in May.

County of Plymouth.

John Turner,
Benjamin Willis,
William Watſon,
Ephraim Spooner,
} juſtices of the common pleas, &c.

William Drew,
Richard Perkins,
} ſpecial juſtices, &c.

Joſiah Cotton, clerk of the pleas and ſeſſions.
George Partridge, ſheriff.
Joſhua Thomas, judge of probate.
Iſaac Lothrop, regiſter of ditto.
Roſſetter Cotton, regiſter of deeds.
Ephraim Spooner, county treaſurer.

Nathaniel Goodwin, of Plymouth,
Henry Warren, of ditto.
} notaries public.

Courts are held at Plymouth, ſupreme, on the 3d Tueſday in May; common pleas, the 2d Tueſday in April, laſt in July, and 3d in November.

County of Barnſtable.

Daniel Davis,
Nathaniel Freeman,
Solomon Freeman,
David Thacher
} juſtices of the common pleas, &c.

Joſeph Nye,
John Davis,
} ſpecial juſtices, &c.

Joſeph Otis, clerk of the pleas and ſeſſions.

Daniel Davis, judge
Nathaniel Freeman, regiſter
} of probate.

Joſeph Dimock, ſheriff.
Ebenezer Bacon, regiſter of deeds, and county treaſurer.

Ebenezer Bacon, of Barnſtable,
Joſeph Palmer, jun. of Falmouth, } notaries public.

Supreme court, on the Wedneſday next preceding the 3d Tueſday in May. Common pleas, on the firſt Tueſdays in April and November.

County of Briſtol.

Walter Spooner,
George Leonard,
William Baylies,
David Cobb, } juſtices of the common pleas, &c.

Ezra Richmond,
Shubael Peck,
Samuel Tobey,
Apollos Leonard, } ſpecial juſtices, &c.

Samuel Fales, clerk of the pleas and ſeſſions.

David Cobb,
Samuel Fales,
Seth Paddleford, } dedimus poteſtatem.

Zephaniah Leonard, ſheriff.

William Baylies, regiſter } judge, } of probate.
James Williams, regiſter of deeds.
George Godfrey, county treaſurer.
William Brown, of Dighton, notary public.

Courts at Taunton, ſupreme, on the Tueſday preceding the laſt in October. Common pleas, the 2d Tueſdays in March and September.

County of Dukes County.

James Athearn,
Shubael Cottle,
Ebenezer Smith,
John Allen, } juſtices of the common pleas, &c.

Benjamin Baſſett,
Samuel Smith,
Ebenezer Norton,
Benjamin Mayhew, } ſpecial juſtices, &c.

Stephen Luce, clerk of the pleas and ſeſſions.
Benjamin Smith, ſheriff.
James Athearn, judge,
Thomas Cook, regiſter, } of probate.
Samuel Smith, regiſter of deeds.
Jethro Allen, jun. county treaſurer.

Supreme court, ſame as in Barnſtable county. Common pleas, at Edgartown 3d Tueſday in April, at Tiſbury, laſt in October.

County

County of Nantucket.

Josiah Baker,
Stephen Hussey,
William Hammatt,
Josiah Coffin, } justices of the common pleas, &c.
Peleg Coffin, jun. and Christo. Hussey, special justices, &c.
Joseph Nichols, clerk of the pleas and sessions.
John Gardner, sheriff.
Jethro Hussey, judge
Abner Coffin, register } of probate.
Nathaniel Coleman, register of deeds.
Josiah Coffin, county treasurer, Abner Coffin, not. pub.

Court of common pleas, at Nantucket, the last Tuesday in March, and 1st in October.

County of Worcester.

Artemas Ward,
Moses Gill,
Samuel Baker,
Joseph Dorr, } justices of the common pleas, &c.
Michael Gill, special justice.
Joseph Allen, clerk of the pleas and sessions.
William Caldwell, sheriff.
Joseph Dorr, judge
Theophilus Wheeler, register } of probate.
Daniel Clap, register of deeds.
Samuel Allen, county treasurer.

Supreme court, the 3d Tuesday in September, and last but one in April. Common pleas, the 1st Tuesday in December, last in August, and last but one in March.

County of Berkshire.

Jahleel Woodbridge,
Josiah Dwight,
Thompson J. Skinner,
John Bacon, } justices of the common pleas, &c.
Tim. Edwards, & Theodo. Sedgwick, special justices, &c.
Henry Williams Dwight, clerk of the pleas and sessions.
Simon Larned, sheriff.
Jahleel Woodbridge, judge
Edward Edwards, register } of probate.
Moses Hopkins,
Caleb Hyde, jun.
James Barker, } registers of deeds.
Barnabas Bidwell, county treasurer.

Supreme court, at Lenox, the 1st Tuesday in October. Common pleas, the 3d in April, and 2d in September.

County of Norfolk.

Stephen Metcalf,
Nathaniel Ames,
John Read,
Ebenezer Warren, } justices of the common pleas, &c.
Eben. H. Robbins, & Solomon Lovell, special justices, &c.
Ebenezer Thayer, jun. sheriff.
William Heath, judge
Samuel Haven, register } of probate.

The following Counties are in the District of Maine.

County of York.

Rishworth Jordan,
Benjamin Chadbourn,
Joseph Simpson,
Nathaniel Wells, } justices of the common pleas, &c.
Edward Cutts,
Ichabod Goodwin, } special justices.
John Heard Bartlett, clerk of the pleas, &c.
Ichabod Goodwin, sheriff.
Joseph Simpson, judge
David Sewall, register } of probate.
William Frost, register of deeds, and county treasurer.

Supreme court at York on the 4th Tuesday in June, Common pleas at York the 3d in April; at Waterboro' 4th in August; at Biddeford, 2d in November.

County of Cumberland.

David Mitchel,
John Lewis,
Josiah Thacher,
William Gorham, } justices of the common pleas, &c.
William Thompson,
Richard Codman,
Isaac Parsons, } special justices.
Samuel Freeman, clerk of the pleas.
John Waite, sheriff.
William Gorham, judge
Samuel Freeman, register } of probate.
Isaac Isley, register of deeds.
Joseph M'Lallen, county treasurer.
John Frothingham, of Portland, notary public.

Courts

Courts are held at Portland, ſupreme, on the Tueſday ſucceeding the 4th in June. Common pleas, the laſt in May, and 3d in October.

County of Lincoln.

William Lithgow,
Thomas Rice,
Nathaniel Thwing,
Joſeph North, } juſtices of the common pleas, &c.

Henry Dearborn,
Daniel Cony,
Dummer Sewall, } ſpecial juſtices, &c.

Jonathan Bowman,
Jonathan Bowman, jun. } clerks of the pleas, &c.

Edmund Bridge, ſheriff.

Jonathan Bowman, judge
Jonathan Bowman, jun. regiſter } of probate.

Thomas Rice, regiſter of deeds.
Nathaniel Thwing, county treaſurer.
Francis Winter, of Bath, notary public.

Supreme court, at Pownalboro', on the 2d Tueſday in July. Court of common pleas, at Hallowell, on 2d Tueſday in January; at Pownalboro', on the 1ſt in June; at Waldoboro', 2d in September.

County of Hancock.

Paul Dudley Sergeant,
Oliver Parker,
William Vinal, } juſtices of the common pleas, &c.

Jonathan Eddy, and Joſeph Hibbert, ſpecial juſtices.
Thomas Phillips, clerk of the pleas, &c.
Richard Hunnewell, ſheriff.

Paul Dudley Sergeant, judge
Jonathan Eddy, regiſter } of probate.

William Webber, regiſter of deeds.
Samuel Fowler, county treaſurer.
Thomas Phillips, of Penobſcot, notary public.

Court of common pleas at Penobſcot on the 3d Tueſdays in April and September.

County of Waſhington.

Stephen Jones,
James Avery,
Alexander Cambell,
John Crane, } juſtices of common pleas, &c.

George Stillman, ſpecial juſtice.
Ralph Hart Bowles, clerk of the pleas, &c.
John Cooper, ſheriff.

Stephen

Stephen Jones, judge; James Avery, regiſter of probate. George Stillman, county treaſurer, and regiſter of deeds. William Chaloner, of Machias, notary public.

Court of common pleas, at Machias, on the 4th Tueſdays in April and September.

MILITIA.

Agreeably to the preſent arrangements, the militia of this commonwealth, contains 9 diviſions, 19 brigades, 79 regiments of infantry, 11 ſquadrons of calvalry, and 8 battalions of artillery. The aggregate amount of the ſeveral corps is about 50, 000 infantry, 2,000 cavalry, and 1,500 artillery. Theſe are compoſed of men between 16 and 40 years of age; beſides which, the corps de reſerve, conſiſting of ſuch as are between 40 and 60, amount to abut 26,000.

Major Generals.

Henry Jackſon,	Ichabod Goodwin,
John Fiſh,	Salem Towne,
John Brooks,	William Lithgow, jun.
William Shephard,	John Afhley, jun.
Nathaniel Goodwin,	

Brigadier Generals.

Theophilus Cuſhing,	Nathaniel Freeman,
Eliphalet Bond,	Noah M. Littlefield,
Stephen Abbot,	John Kilby Smith,
Ralph Croſs,	John Cutler,
William Hull,	William Whiting,
Henry Woods,	
Ebenezer Mattoon,	Alexandria Campbell,
Seth Murray,	Jeremiah Hitchcock,
	Thompſon J. Skinner.
Silas Cobb,	

William Donniſon, Adjutant general.
Amaſa Davis, Quarter-maſter.

In 1638 a company was incorporated at Boſton, ſtyled, "The antient and Honourable Artillery Company." It is compoſed of military officers, who aſſemble and exerciſe themſelves as privates. Their election is on the 1ſt Monday in June annually, previous to which a ſermon is delivered.—Their preſent officers are

Major Genl. I. Brooks, captain. Samuel Todd, lieutenant.
John Bray, enſign. Thomas Clark, clerk.

Literary

LITERARY INSTITUTIONS.

Harvard University at Cambridge.

This ſeminary was founded in 1636. It derives its name from the Rev. John Harvard, in conſequence of a liberal donation made by him.—Perhaps no inſtitution in America is better calculated for the purſuit of ſcience. It is furniſhed with a well choſen library, conſiſting of upwards of 13000 volumes; a philoſophical apparatus equally complete; and able profeſſors and tutors, in the various branches of ſcience. After the commencement in July 1793, the whole number of thoſe, who had been admitted to academical degrees ſince its inſtitution was 3360. The uſual number of reſident ſtudents are from 130 to 160.

The governor, lieutenant governor, council, ſenate, preſident of the Univerſity, and miniſters of the congregational churches of Boſton, Roxbury, Dorcheſter, Charleſton, Cambridge and Watertown, are ex officiis overſeers.

Rev. Simeon Howard, D. D. their Secretary.

Corporation.

Rev. Joſeph Willard, D. D. and L. L. D. Preſident.

Fellows.

Oliver Wendell,	Rev. John Lathrop, D. D.
John Lowell, L. L. D.	Rev. Simeon Howard, D. D.
James Bowdoin,	Ebenezer Storer, A. M. trea.

Profeſſors.

Edward Wiggleſworth, D. D. Emeritus profeſſor of Divinity.

David Tappan, A. M. Hollis profeſſor of Divinity.

Eliphalet Pearſon, A. M. profeſſor of the Hebrew, other oriental and Engliſh languages.

Samuel Webber, A. M. Hollis profeſſor of Mathematics, and Natural philoſophy.

John Warren, M. D. Herſey profeſſor of Anatomy and Surgery.

Benjamin Waterhouſe, M.D. Herſey profeſſor of the Theory and practice of phyſic.

Aaron Dexter, M. D. Erving profeſſor of Chymiſtry and Meteria medica.

Tutors.

William A. Berren, A. M. Geography, Elements of Geometry, Natural philoſophy and Aſtronomy.

John

John Thornton Kirkland, A. M. Metaphyſics and Ethics.
Daniel Staniford, A. M. Latin.
J. D. Nancrede, preceptor of the French language.
Samuel Shapleigh, A. M. Librarian.
Commencement, on the third Wedneſday in July.

Vacations—from commencement four weeks; from the third Wedneſday in October, two weeks; the firſt Wedneſday in January, five weeks; and the third in April, two weeks.

WILLIAMS' COLLEGE, at Williamſtown.

Colonel Ephraim Williams, may, in propriety, be ſaid to be the founder of this inſtitution; it being eſtabliſhed, in conſequence of a conſiderable donation bequeathed by him, for the purpoſe of ſupporting a free ſchool. The truſtees of the bequeſt improved upon the original deſign, and have finally obtained an act of incorporation for a college. This was paſſed in June 1793; and, in honor of the benefactor, the college bears his name.

Ebenezer Fitch, A. M. preſident.
Stephen Weſt, D. D. vice-preſident.
Noah Linſley, tutor
Nathaniel Steel, preceptor of the grammar ſchool.
Daniel Dewey, ſecretary to the corporation.

Firſt commencement on the laſt Wedneſday in September 1795.

Incorporated Academies and Schools.

Names.	Places.	Preceptors.
Dummer	Newbury	Iſaac Smith
Phillips	Andover	Eben. Pemberton
Leiceſter	Leiceſter	Eben. Adams
Berwick	Berwick	Samuel Moody
Hallowell	Hallowell	
Fryeburg	Fryeburg	Paul Langdon
Taunton	Taunton	
Waſhington	Machias	
Plymouth	Plymouth	
Weſtfield	Weſtfield	
Groton	Groton	
Weſtford	Weſtford	
Derby School	Hingham	Abner Lincoln
Ipſwich gram. ſch.	Ipſwich	
Roxbury gram. ſc.	Roxbury	
Charleſton free School	Charleſton	

Societies

SOCIETIES.

A great number of societies are eſtabliſhed in different parts of the ſtate, for the purpoſes of improvement, and benevolence. Some of the principal of which, are the following:——

Boſton Epiſcopal Charitable Society; eſtabliſhed in 1724, and incorporated Feb. 12th, 1784.—William Tudor, preſident.

Maſſachuſetts Charitable Society; incorporated November 16th, 1779.—Thomas Dawes, preſident.

The American Academy of Arts and Sciences; already mentioned (ſee page 91), incorporated May 4th, 1780.

Maſſachuſetts Medical Society; incorporated Nov. 1ſt, 1781.—Cotton Tufts, M. D. preſident.

Society for propagating the Goſpel among the Indians, and others, in North America; incorporated November 19th, 1787.—Thomas Ruſſel, preſident.

Humane Society, for the purpoſe of recovering perſons apparently dead from drowning, ſtrangling, &c. incorporated in 1791.—Thomas Ruſſel, preſident.

Hiſtorical Society, eſtabliſhed 1791, for the purpoſe of improving the hiſtory of America.—James Sullivan, preſident.

Agricultural Society; incorporated in 1792.—Thomas Ruſſell, preſident.

Marine Society; inſtituted for the relief of widows and orphans of deceaſed members, being ſeamen.—Nehemiah Somes, maſter.

Maſſachuſetts Congregational Society, inſtituted for the relief of the widows and orphans of deceaſed clergymen of the congregational order.—Rev. Joſeph Willard, D. D. preſident.

* * The limits of the preſent work would not allow the editors to enter into a minute deſcription of the above. Their names are, in moſt caſes, expreſſive of the end of their inſtitution.

LODGES.

At Boſton——Grand Lodge.

Moſt worſhipful John Cutler, grand maſter.

Quarterly communications, on the evenings of the 2d Mondays in March, June, September and December.

Lodges.

Lodges.	Monthly Meetings.
1ſt & 2d St. John's Lodges, incorporated with the Riſing Sun Lodge,	Laſt Wedneſdays.
St. Andrew's Lodge,	2d Thurſdays.
Royal Arch,	Laſt Thurſdays.
Riſing States,	Laſt Mondays.
Maſſachuſetts,	2d Mondays.
African,	1ſt Tueſdays.
At Charleſton——King Solomon's,	2d do.

Tyrinian Lodge; Cape Ann.	Eſſex; Salem.
St. Peters; Newbury Port.	Amity; do.
Berkſhire; Stockbridge.	Unity; Ipſwich.
Trinity; Lancaſter.	Warren; Machias.
United States; Danvers.	Federal; Hampſhire Co.
Morning Star; Worceſter	

Public Officers in the Town of Boſton.

Town Clerk.

Samuel Cooper, (annually and ſucceſſively elected for 36 Years).

Sel. & Men.

Ezekiel Price,	Thomas Edwards,
Thomas Walley,	William Little,
William Bordman,	Charles Bulfinch,
Ebenezer Seaver,	William Scollay.
Thomas Crafts.	

They are alſo ſurveyors of highways, and members of the committee for viſiting and ſuperintending the public ſchools.

BANKS.

There are three in Maſſachuſetts, beſides a branch of the national one; viz. Maſſachuſetts Bank, and Union Bank, at Boſton; and Eſſex Bank, at Salem.

Maſſachuſetts Bank

Was incorporated in 1784. Its preſent capital is 400,000 dollars—the number of ſhares 800. The election of directors is on the firſt Wedneſday in January, annually.

Preſident, William Phillips. Caſhier, James Thwing.

Union Bank

Was incorporated in 1792. Its capital, when the payment of the ſhares ſhall be completed, will amount to 800,000 dollars, the number of ſhares being 100,000.

Preſident, Moſes Gill. Caſhier, Alex. Hodgdon.

Eſſex

Eſſex Bank

Was eſtabliſhed in 1792, and is under the management of a preſident and ſix directors,

Preſident, William Gray, jun.
Caſhier, James King.

The following ſchedule, exhibiting the number of rateable polls within the ſeveral counties in the commonwealth, and of counſellors and ſenators to be choſen by the reſpective diſtricts, as compoſed of the ſaid counties; as alſo the proportion, which each county is in future to bear in every £. 1000 of the public taxes, was reported to the legiſlature, by a committee thereof, at their ſeſſion in June 1793, and referred to the next ſeſſion. By the inſpection of which ſchedule a tolerable idea may be formed of the proportional opulence and population of each county.—

The town of Boſton is rated at 3631 polls, and £. 91 16 8½

Polls	Counties	On the Thouſand			Senators
3742	Suffolk,	93	14	9†	4
12376	Eſſex,	133	19	7	5
10109*	Middleſex,	104	13	4	4
13912*	Hampſhire,	111	18	6‡	5
13762	Worceſter,	127	5	0*	5
6912	Plymouth,	59	9	9‡	2
3759	Barnſtable,	20	15	11‡	
763	Dukes County,	5	9	8*	1
1121	and Nantucket,	6	13	3†	
6547	Briſtol,	58	19	6‡	2
6265	Berkſhire,	62	3	3‡	2
6484	York,	50	1	9	2
5723	Cumberland,	43	6	5*	2
6349	Lincoln,	50	13	10†,	2
1967	Hancock, and	13	17	1	
493	Waſhington,	3	1	1	1
6142	Norfolk,	68	17	3	3
		£. 1000	0	0	40

* one-half † one-fourth ‡ three-fourths

RHODE-ISLAND.

Length, 68 miles; breadth, 40; counties, 5; townſhips, 30; inhabitants, 68,825.

Brief Abſtract from the Charter, or Conſtitution of Government.

THE legiſlature of this ſtate (as alſo of Connecticut) is conſtituted with an upper and lower houſe. The upper houſe is compoſed of the governor, deputy-governor, and ten aſſiſtants; who, together with the ſecretary and treaſurer, are choſen by the freemen, annually; to wit, on the firſt Wedneſday in May. The governor preſides in the upper houſe, and has a ſingle voice in the paſſing of laws.

The lower houſe is compoſed of deputies from the ſeveral towns; Newport deputing ſix; Portſmouth, Providence and Warwick, four, each; and every other town, two, which deputies are elected, and ſit twice every year; commencing their ſeſſion on the firſt Wedneſday in May, and laſt in October.

All judicial and executive magiſtrates are appointed by the two houſes, annually. Military officers are appointed in like manner, with no preciſe limitation of time.

The deputy governor officiates, in caſe of the governor's abſence or incapacity.

LEGISLATIVE and EXECUTIVE.

Arthur Fenner, governor, and commander in chief.

Samuel J. Potter, deputy-governor.

Aſſiſtants.

Thomas G. Hazard,	James Congdon,
Peleg Arnold,	Thomas Hoxſie,
Jonathan Comſtock,	George Brown,
Caleb Gardner,	Job Watſon.
John Cooke,	John Harris.

Henry Ward, ſecretary, and notary pub. through the ſtate.

Welcome Arnold, ſpeaker, } of the lower houſe of
Samuel Eddy, clerk. } aſſembly.

Henry Sherburne, general treaſurer.

Judiciary

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.

Daniel Owen, chief juſtice

Aſſiſtant juſtices.

William Taggart, Ezekiel Gardner,
Walter Cook, Thomas Tillinghaſt.

Ray Greene, attorney general.

Court of Common Pleas.

County of Newport.

Conſtant Taber, chief juſt.
Oliver Durfee, William Anthony, Perez Richmond, John Elbridge, } juſtices.
Wm. Grelea, clerk ſup. crt.
Thos. Peckham, clerk c. pl.
William Davis, ſheriff,
John Grelea, notary public.

County of Providence.

Caleb Harris, chief juſtice,
Abra. Mathewſon, John Burton, Stephen Steer, John Dorrance, } juſtices.
Sam. Eddy, clerk ſup. court.
James Fenner, clerk co. pl.
Nehemiah Knight, ſheriff,
Sam. Chace, notary public.

County of Waſhington.

James Rhodes, chief juſtice,
Robert Stanton, John Allen, Gideon Clark, Rob. Sunderland. } juſtices.
James Sheldon, clerk ſup. ct.
Sam. E. Gardner, do. co. pl.
Nicholas Gardner, ſheriff,
Geo. Thomas, notary pub.

County of Briſtol.

Samuel Allen, chief juſtice,
Elkanah Humphry, William Barton, Stephen Smith, Joſeph Reynolds, } juſtices.
Jonath. Ruſſel, clerk ſu. ct.
Dan. Bradford, do. com. pl.
Richard Smith, ſheriff,
Shearj. Bourne, notary pub.

County of Kent.

Stephen Arnold, chief juſti.
Preſerved Pearce, Iſaac Johnſon, Benjamin Johnſon, William Greene, } juſtices.
Allen Fry, clerk ſup. court.
Benj. Howland, do. co. pl.
Jonathan Niles, ſheriff,
Hopkins Cooke, notary pub.

Court Seſſions.

Counties.		Supreme Court.	Common Pleas.
Newport,	1ſt	Monday in Mar. laſt, Aug.	laſt, May 3d, Nov.
Providence,	3d	do. 3d, Sept.	3d, June, 3d, Dec.
Waſhington,	1ſt	Apr. 1ſt, Oct.	3d, Feb. 2d, Aug.
Briſtol,	2d	do. 2d, do.	1ſt, Jan. 1ſt, July.
Kent,	4th	do. 3d, do.	3d, do. 3d, do.

MILITIA.

We have not been able to aſcertain the number and particular arrangements of the militia. The military officers, whoſe names we have obtained, are,

Simeon Martin, major-general.
Robert Rogers, adjutant-general.
Charles Lippit, commiſſary-general.
Thomas Lloyd Halſey, aid-de-camp to the governor.
Mr. Potter, Mr. Hazard, } aids-de-camp to the major-general.

PROVIDENCE BANK.

John Brown, preſident.
Olney Winſor, caſhier.

LITERARY INSTITUTIONS.

The principal are Rhode-Iſland College, at Providence, and an academy at Newport. The former was inſtituted in the year 1764. It flouriſhed conſiderably previous to the late war; but the buildings being then occupied by the troops, the courſe of education was interrupted till about the cloſe of the war. The inſtitution has, however, been ſince re organized, and is now in a flouriſhing ſituation, having uſual y about ſixty reſident ſtudents. It is furniſhed with a library, which contains upwards of 2000 volumes; and a valuable philoſophical apparatus.

Thoſe concerned in the adminiſtration and inſtruction of the college are,

Jabez Bowen, chancellor.
Jonathan Maxcey, D. D. preſident.
David Howell, L. L. D. profeſſor of law.
Benjamin Weſt, L. L. D. prof. Math. and aſtronomy.
Perez Fobes, D. D. profeſſor Nat. Philoſophy,—and three tutors, whoſe names we have not been able to obtain.

The academy at Newport is ſaid to be flouriſhing.

SOCIETIES.

SOCIETIES.

The principal ſocieties are, a Marine Society, inſtituted at Newport in 1752, for the relief of diſtreſſed widows and orphans of the fraternity.—

And the Providence Society for promoting the abolition of ſlavery, for the relief of perſons unlawfully held in bondage, and for improving the condition of the African race. This was inſtituted in 1789, and incorporated the year following; and now conſiſts of more than 150 members.

CONNECTICUT.

Length, 82 miles; breadth, 57; counties, 8; townſhips upwards of 100; inhabitants, 237,946.

Brief Abſtract from the Conſtitution.

What was hinted in regard to the organization and appointment of the legiſlative and executive in the ſtate of Rhode-Iſland, is, ſubſtantially, applicable to this ſtate.—One or two variations in point of name and number conſtitute the only difference. The officer there ſtyled deputy is here ſtyled lieutenant-governor; and in place of her ten aſſiſtants, Connecticut has twelve.

The general election, which was there on the firſt Wedneſday, is here on the ſecond Thurſday in May: and the autumnal meeting of the legiſlature on the ſecond Thurſday in October. The lower houſe conſiſts of two deputies from each town, choſen as in Rhode-Iſland, except that here a freeman muſt have freehold eſtate of the value of 2l. or perſonal, of 40l.

The judges of the ſuperior court hold their offices during the pleaſure of the general aſſembly; judges of the county courts, and juſtices, are appointed annually. Sheriffs are appointed by the upper houſe, and continue in office during their pleaſure.—General and field officers are appointed by the legiſlature; captains and ſubalterns by the companies.

LEGISLATIVE and EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Governor, Samuel Huntington (Salary 300l.)
Lieutenant-governor, Oliver Wolcott.

Aſſiſtants.

William Williams,	Heman Swift,
Joſeph P. Cook,	John Chandler,
William Hillhouſe,	Jonathan Ingerſoll,
John Treadwell,	Aſher Miller,
James Davenport,	Thomas Groveſnor,
Roger Newbury,	Thomas Seymour.

The ſpeaker, the clerk, and aſſiſtant clerk of the aſſembly, are choſen from that body at every general election, which is in this ſtate ſemi-annual.

George

George Wyllys, ſecretary of the ſtate.
Andrew Kingſbury, treaſurer.
John Porter, comptroller of public accounts.

JUDICIARY and CIVIL DEPARTMENTS.

Superior Court.

Andrew Adams, chief judge.

Judges.

Jeſſe Root, Benjamin Huntington,
Jonathan Sturges, Aſher Miller.

George Pitkin, clerk.

County Court.

County of Hartford.
Ste. M. Mitchell, chief jud.
John Treadwell, Thos. Seymour, John Cheſter, Roger Newbury, } judges.
George Wyllys, clerk.
Stephen Cheſter, ſheriff.

County of New Haven.
Samuel Biſhop, chief judge.
Joſeph Hopkins, Andrew Ward, G. Buckingham, Simeon Briſtol, } judges.
William J. Whiting, clerk.
John Brainard, ſheriff.

County of New-London.
Wm. Hillhouſe, chief judge.
William Noyes, Charles Phelps, Benjamin Coit, Marvin Wait, } judges.
Winthrop Salſtonſtall, clerk.
Johua Huntington, ſheriff.

County of Fairfield.
Joſeph P. Cook, chief judge.
John Chandler, Lem. Sandford, Phil. B. Bradley, Jam. Davenport, } judges.
David Burr, clerk.
Elijah Abel, ſheriff.

County of Windham.
Wm. Williams, chief judge.
Eben. Devotion, C. Southworth, Thos. Groveſnor, James Gordon, } judges.
Samuel Gray, clerk.
Shubael Abbe, ſheriff.

County of Litchfield.
Joſhua Porter, chief judge.
Heman Swift, Aaron Auſtin, Nathan Hale, David Smith, } judges.
Frederick Wolcott, clerk.
Lynde Lord, ſheriff.

County of Middleſex.
William Hart, chief judge.
John Dickinſon, Hezek. Brainard, Ebenezer White, Hezekiah Lane, } judges.

Stephen

Stephen T. Hoſmer, clerk.	Jeremiah Ripley,	judges.
Enoch Parſons, ſheriff.	Reuben Sikes,	
	John Phelps,	
County of Tolland.	Jeremiah Weſt,	
	Ephraim Grant, jun. clerk.	
Sam. Gilbert, chief judge.	Elijah Chapman, jun. ſheriff.	

SESSIONS of the COURTS.

Supreme Courts of Errors.

At Hartford, the 2d Tueſday preceding the 2d Thurſday in May; at New-Haven, the 2d Tueſday preceding the ſecond Thurſday in October.

Superior Court.

At Haddam, the laſt Tueſday in December; at Middletown, the laſt ſave one in July; at New-Haven, the firſt in January and laſt in July; at Fairfield, the third in January; at Danbury, the ſecond in Auguſt; at Litchfield, the laſt in January and third in Auguſt; at Hartford, the ſecond in February, and firſt in September; at Tolland, the fourth in February; at Windham, the firſt in March and third in September; at Norwich, the third in March; at New-London, the fourth in September.

Court of Common Pleas.

At Hartford the firſt Tueſdays in April and November; at New-Haven, the third in March and fourth in November; at New-London, the ſecond in June; at Norwich, the fourth in Nov.; at Fairfield, the third in April; at Danbury, the third in Nov.; at Windham, the third in Auguſt and ſecond in December; at Litchfield, the fourth in March and third in Sept.; at Middletown, the ſecond in Nov.; at Haddam, the firſt in April; at Tolland, the ſecond in Feb. and third in Sept.

Notaries Public.

In Hartford,	Enoch Perkins,
New-Haven,	Elizur Goodrich.
N. London,	Lyman Law.
Norwich,	Samuel Huntington, jun.
Fairfield,	Lewis B. Sturges.
Middletown,	Matthew T. Ruſſel.
Preſton,	Samuel Mott.
Woodſtock,	Jedidiah Morſe.
Plainfield,	Calvin Goddard.

INCORPORATED

INCORPORATED CITIES.

New-Haven,	Samuel Biſhop, mayor.
New-London,	Richard Law, do.
Hartford,	Thomas Seymour, do.
Middletown,	Aſher Miller, do.
Norwich,	Benjamin Huntington, do.

MILITIA.

His excellency the governor, captain general.
The lieutenant-governor, lieutenant-general.
Ebenezer Huntington, adjutant-general.

Major-generals.

Samuel Wyllys,	James Gordon,
William Hart,	Heman Swift.

Brigadier-generals.

Noah Phelps,	Daniel Larned,
(2d brigadier not known)	John Sedgwick,
Elihu Marvin,	(7th, not known)
Elijah Abel,	David Smith.

Independent Corps.

The governor's Horſe Guard at Hartford.
Thos. Y. Seymour, major commandant.
Foot Guard, at N. Haven; Wm. Lyon, capt. commdt.

BANKS.

Union Bank, at New-London;

Incorporated in 1792. Preſent capital 100,000 dollars, with the power of extending it to 500,000—ſhares, 100 dollars each.

Jedidiah Huntington, preſident.
John Hallam, caſhier.

Hartford Bank, at Hartford;

Incorporated in May, 1792. Capital, ſame as the former—number of ſhares, 250.

John Caldwell, preſident.
Hezekiah Merrill, caſhier.

LITERARY INSTITUTIONS.

Yale College, at New-Haven,

Was founded in the year 1700; and called Yale, in honour of Gov. Yale, one of its principal benefactors.

Its

Its library contains 2500 volumes: the philoſophical apparatus is ſufficiently complete to exhibit experiments in the whole courſe of natural philoſophy. The muſeum contains a variety of curioſities, and is conſtantly increaſing. Its funds received a liberal addition in 1792, by a grant from the legiſlature.

The number of matriculated ſtudents is about 2200.

Ezra Stiles, D.D. and L.L. D. preſident.

Fellows.

Eliphalet Williams, D. D.	Joſiah Whitney,
Nathaniel Taylor,	David Ely,
Elizur Goodrich, D.D.	Nathan Williams,
Timothy Pitkin,	Hezekiah Ripley,
Enoch Huntington,	Levi Hart.

The governor, lieutenant-governor, and ſix ſenior aſſiſtants in the council, are, aſſociated with the preſident, &c. members of the corporation.

(Vacant) profeſſor of divinity.

Preſident Stiles, profeſſor of eccleſiaſtical hiſtory.

Calvin Chapin, A. M.
Jonathan W. Edwards, A. M. } tutors.
James Gould, A. M.

The "Connecticut Medical Society" is an inſtitution of conſiderable note.

NEW-

NEW-YORK.

Length, 350 miles; breadth, 300; counties, 20; inhabitants, 340,120.

Brief Abſtract from the Conſtitution.

In the ſtate of New-York, the legiſlature conſiſts of a ſenate and an aſſembly, or houſe of repreſentatives. The number of ſenators is equal to one third of the aſſembly, the whole number of which is at preſent 70, and may never exceed 300. They are elected for four years, and claſſed in ſuch manner that the ſeats of a fourth part are vacated every year. They muſt be freeholders, and worth 100l. clear of incumbrances. Members of the aſſembly are elected annually in May. The qualifications, requiſite to vote for an aſſembly-man, or ſenator, are a maturity of age, an oath of allegiance to the ſtate, ſix months reſidence, a freehold eſtate during that time of the value of 20l. or a rented tenement of the yearly value of 2l. and having paid taxes: or being a freeman, and uſually reſident in one of the cities of New-York, or Albany. The governor, chancellor, and judges of the ſupreme court, are, ex officiis, a council for the reviſion of all bills about to be paſſed into laws. They may object to a bill, but have not a complete negative. For two thirds of both houſes adhering to any bill, it will finally paſs.

The governor and lieutenant governor are elected once in three years by perſons qualified to vote for ſenators or repreſentatives. The governor muſt be a freeholder; and the lieutenant-governor is, ex officio, preſident of the ſenate, has a caſting vote, and executes the functions of governor in caſe of vacancy.

All officers, whoſe appointments are not ſpecially provided for in the conſtitution, are choſen by a council of appointment, named from the ſenate annually, by the aſſembly, one perſon being named from each great diſtrict, and the ſame perſons being ineligible two years ſucceſſively. The governor is, ex officio, preſident thereof, and has a caſting vote.

Military officers hold their appointments during pleaſure; the chancellor, judges of the ſupreme, and firſt judges

judges of the county courts during good behaviour, or till 60 years of age; ſheriffs and coroners one year, and are incapable of ſerving longer than four years ſucceſſively.

The treaſurer of the ſtate, county treaſurer, loan officers, and clerks of the ſupervisors are appointed by acts of the legiſlature; the regiſter, and clerks in chancery, by the chancellor; clerks of the ſupreme and probate courts, by their reſpective judges; attorneys, ſolicitors, and counſellors at law, by the courts in which they plead; and town clerks, ſupervisors, aſſeſſors, conſtables, and collectors, by the people.

OFFICERS of GOVERNMENT.

Executive.

George Clinton, governor, and commander in chief, &c.
Pierre Van Cortlandt, lieutenant-governor, and preſident of the ſenate.
Lewis Scott, ſecretary of the ſtate.
Robert Harpur, deputy ſec. Gerard Bancker, treaſurer.
Peter T. Curtenius, auditor. Simon De Wit, ſurveyor gen.

Commiſſioners of the Land-Office.

The governor, Secretary of the ſtate,
Lieutenant governor, Attorney general,
Speaker of the aſſembly, Treaſurer and auditor.

JUDICIARY.

Court of Chancery.

Robert R. Livingſton, chancellor.
Peter Livingſton, regiſter.

Maſters in Chancery.

Gilbert Livingſton, John Ray,
Jeremiah Lanſing, J. Miles Hughes.

Clerks in Chancery.

Leonard Ganſevoort, jun. Thomas Cooper,
James Fairlie, John W. Watkins.

Examiners in chancery.

Edward Dunſcomb, Abraham G. Lanſing.
Sergeant at arms, Robert Hunter.

Supreme

Supreme Court.

Robert Yates, chief juſtice.

John Sloſs Hobart,
John Lanſing, jun. } Puiſne judges.
Morgan Lewis,

Nathaniel Lawrence, attorney-general.

John M'Keſſon, clerk of the ſupreme court.

James Fairlie, clerk of the circuit, and of oyer & terminer.

The youngeſt Puiſne juſtice of the ſupreme court, for the time being, is ſole judge of a court of exchequer.

Court of Probate.

Peter Ogilvie, judge; William Ogilvie, clerk.

Court of Common Pleas.

Counties.	Firſt Judges.	Counties.	Firſt Judges.
New-York,	The mayor of the city, ex. of.	Clinton,	Charles Platt
Richmond,	Paul Micheau	Ontario,	Oliver Phelps
King's,	Johann. E. Lott	Otſego,	Wil. Cooper
Queen's	Benjamin Coe	Herkemer,	Henry Staring
Suffolk,	Selah Strong	Tioga,	Abr. Miller
Weſtcheſt.	Eben. Lockwood	Montgom.	Fred. Fiſher
Dutcheſs,	Zephaniah Platt	Saratoga,	J. Thompſon
Columbia,	Peter Van Neſs	Albany,	A. Ten Broeck
Renſſelaer,	Ant. Ten. Eyck	Ulſter,	Nathan Smith
Waſhingt.	Ebenezer Ruſſell.	Orange,	W. Thompſon

COURT SESSIONS.

Supreme Court.

At New-York, on the 3d Tueſdays in January and April; at Albany, on the laſt in July and 3d in October.

Court of Exchequer, at the ſame time and place as the ſupreme Court.

Courts of Niſi Prius, Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, in each county, as the judges of the ſupreme court may appoint.

Common Pleas and General Seſſions.

General ſeſſions, at New-York, on the firſt Tueſdays in February, May, Auguſt, and November.

Common pleas and ſeſſions, at Albany, on the 3d Tueſday in January, and 1ſt in June and October.

In Suffolk county, on the laſt Tueſday in March and 1ſt in October.

In Queen's county, 1ſt Monday in June and 2d in Nov.

In King's county, 3d Tuesdays in April and October.
In Richmond county, 1st Monday in May and 4th in Sept.
In Westchester county, common pleas, 4th Mondays in January, May, and September. General sessions, 4th in May and September.
In Orange county, 2d Tuesdays in Feb. May, and October.
In Dutchess county, 3d Tuesdays in January and May, and 2d in October.
In Columbia county, last Mondays in Jan. May and Octob.
In Washington county, 2d Tuesday in February, last in May, and 1st in November.
In Montgomery county, 2d Tuesdays in February, June, and October.
In Ontario county, 1st Tuesdays in June and November.
In Clinton county, 1st Tuesdays in May and October.
In Rensselaer county, pleas, and sessions, 2d Tuesdays in June and November; and pleas, 3d in February.
In Saratoga county, pleas and sessions, the last Tuesday in February, and 3d in June; and pleas, 3d in November.
In Otsego county, 3d Tuesday in June and 2d in January.
In Herkemer county, 1st Tuesday in June and 3d in Jan.
In Tioga county, 4th Tuesdays in January and June.
In Ulster county, pleas and sessions, 1st Tuesday in May and 3d in September; and pleas, 1st in January and July.

Notaries Public.

John M'Kesson,	George Bond,
John H. Wendell,	Isaac Van Vleck,
John Keese,	John Wilkes,
James M. Hughes,	John Watkins,
Paul R. Randall,	John F. Roorbach,
Belhazer De Hart,	Adrian Kissam,
William Popham,	C. D. Colden,
Edward Dunscomb.	

CITY of NEW-YORK.

Richard Varick, mayor; Samuel Jones, recorder; Daniel Phœnix, chamberlain.
Wardens of the Port of New-York.
Thomas Randall, Augustine Lawrence, William Heyer.
Physician, Malachi Treat.

CITY of ALBANY.

Abraham Yates, mayor; Peter W. Yates, recorder; Elbert Willet, chamberlain.

CITY

CITY of HUDSON.

John C. Ten Broeck, chief marſhall.
Seth Jenkins, mayor; Nathaniel Green, recorder.

LITERARY INSTITUTIONS.

Columbia College, at New-York.

This ſeminary was firſt founded in 1754, and was, by the charter incorporating it, ſtyled King's College. Since the revolution the name has been changed to that which it now bears. It is now under the ſuperintendence of twenty-four truſtees, who are, by act of the legiſlature paſſed in 1787, a body corporate. The college edifice is ſituated in an elevated and pleaſant part of the city, rather remote from the hurry and buſtle of buſineſs. It is now in a flouriſhing ſtate; is well furniſhed with able profeſſors, and a new and complete philoſophical apparatus; and has uſually about 100 reſident ſtudents, excluſive of ſtudents in medicine, who amount to about 30. The governor is chancellor; the Rev. John Rogers, D. D. vice-chancellor. And thoſe concerned in the inſtruction:

W. Samuel Johnſon, L. L. D. preſident and profeſſor of rhetoric and belles lettres.

Rev. John D. Groſs, D. D. profeſſor of moral philoſophy and geography.

John Kemp, L. L. D. profeſſor of mathematics, natural philoſophy and aſtronomy.

Rev. Elijah D. Ratoone, profeſſor of the Latin and Greek languages.

Rev. John Chriſtian Kunzie, D. D. profeſſor of oriental languages.

Samuel Latham Mitchel, L. L. D. profeſſor of natural hiſtory, chemiſtry, and agriculture.

M. Mercellin, profeſſor of the French language.

Faculty of Medicine.

Samuel Bard, dean; Richard Bailey, profeſſor of anatomy.
Samuel Nicholl, profeſſor of chemiſtry.
John R. B. Rogers, profeſſor of midwifery.
Wright Poſt, profeſſor of ſurgery.
William P. Smith, profeſſor of materia medica.
William Hamerſley, profeſſor of inſtitutes.
Richard Kiſſam, profeſſor of botany.

Commencement annually on the 1ſt Wedneſday in May.

There are ſaid to be eight or ten incorporated academies in the ſtate. One is at Flatbuſh, on Long-Iſland; it is

called Erasmus Hall, and is in a thriving situation. Another, called Clinton Academy, is at East Hampton, on the east end of Long-Island; one is at Kingston, and one at Schenectady. The names and fate of the others could not at present be obtained.

Societies and Incorporated Companies.

The principal societies are, St. Tammany's Society, or, Columbian order; under the patronage of which is the American Museum (of New-York); St. George's Society; St. Patrick's; St. Andrew's; German Society; Society for the Manumission of Slaves, and for protecting such of them as have been liberated; Society for the relief of poor debtors confined in gaol; General Society of mechanics and tradesmen of the city of New-York; New-York Manufacturing Society; New-York Library Society; New-York Medical Society; and Marine Society. Several of these societies are incorporated, and some have considerable funds.

Among the useful institutions of this state may be reckoned, "The Society for the promotion of Agriculture, Arts, and Manufactures." It was incorporated on the 21th of March, 1793; and, by the act of incorporation, may hold property sufficient to produce an annual income of 2000 dollars. The design of the institution is particularly and fully set forth in the preface to the act incorporating it; the leading articles of which are, however, expressed in the name.

The following gentlemen were appointed to office by the act.

Robert R. Livingston, president.
John Sloss Hobart, vice-president.
Samuel Jones, treasurer.
Samuel L. Mitchell, and Samuel Jones, jun. secretaries.

In March 1792, two companies were incorporated for the purpose of extending and improving inland navigation; one styled, The western inland lock navigation company, in the state of New-York; the other, the northern. The object of the former is to open a water communication between the navigable part of Hudson's river and the lakes Ontario and Senaca; of the latter, between the navigable part of the said river and lake Champlain. Each company is under the management of thirteen directors,

rectors, who are elected on the 1st Monday in May annually. Their reſpective capitals are 1000 ſhares; and when either company ſhall have expended 25,000 dollars in proſecuting the object of its inſtitution, a donation of 12,500 dollars, on the part of the ſtate, is to be made thereto, to be expended in the ſame way.

BANKS.

There are three banks in the ſtate, beſides a branch of the United States bank. Theſe are at the cities of New-York, Albany, and Hudſon. That of New-York was incorporated in March 1791; of Albany, April 1792; and of Columbia, at Hudſon, in March 1793; and their reſpective acts of incorporation will expire at the ſame time, to wit, on the 2d Tueſday in May 1811. Each is managed by thirteen directors, who are elected annually on the 2d Tueſday in May; one of whom is to be afterwards appointed preſident. In regard to the bank of New-York, only eight of the directors, except the preſident, may, at any election, be re-choſen; and in regard to each of the other, only nine.

Bank of New-York.

The number of ſhares are 1900; which, at 500 dollars each, produce a capital of 950,000 dollars. And the whole amount of ſtock and capital, which the corporation may poſſeſs, may not exceed 1,000,000 dollars.

Preſident, Gulian Verplank; caſhier, William Seton.

Bank of Albany.

Its capital is conſtituted of 600 ſhares, at 400 dollars each; which amounts to 240,000 dollars, and may never exceed 260,000.

Preſident, Abraham Ten Broeck; caſhier, Garret Van Schaack.

Bank of Columbia at Hudſon.

Its whole amount of ſtock and capital may not exceed 160,000 dollars. This is compoſed of 400 ſhares, at 400 dollars each.

Preſident, Stephen Paddock; caſhier, James Nixon.

LODGES.

Grand Lodge, Robert R. Livingſton, right worſhipful grand maſter.

Subordinate to the Grand Lodge.

St. John's,	No. 1	Andrew Otterſon, W. M.
Royal Arch Independant,	2	William Wright, W. M.
St. Andrews Lodge,	3	Martin Hoffman, W. M.
Jeruſalem,	4	Thomas Thomas, W. M.
St. John's	5	Joſeph Preſcot, W. M.
Hiram Lodge,	6	Andrew Inderwyck, W. M.
Holland Lodge,	7	John Abrams, W. M.

Beſides the preceding, there are ſeveral Lodges in different parts of the ſtate. In Albany there are two, and in Schenectady one.

NEW-

NEW-JERSEY.

Length, 160 miles; breadth, 52; counties, 13; townſhips, 94; inhabitants, 184,139.

Brief Abſtract from the Conſtitution.

THE legiſlature of New Jerſey is compoſed of a legiſlative council and a general aſſembly. Both branches are elected by the people annually; viz. on the 2d Tueſday in October. They meet on the ſecond Tueſday after their election. A member of the legiſlative council muſt have been an inhabitant and free-holder in the county in which he is choſen one year, and worth 1000l. real and perſonal eſtate;—of the general aſſembly, an inhabitant and free-holder as aforeſaid, and worth 500l. real and perſonal eſtate;—and electors muſt be of full age, worth 50l. and have reſided a year in the county where they offer their votes. The legiſlative council is equal to one third part of the aſſembly, and at preſent each county elects one member of the former, and three of the latter.

The governor in this (and in all the ſtates to the ſouthward of it, Pennſylvania, Delaware, and Kentucky excepted) is choſen by the legiſlature. He is annually appointed; and is, ex officio, preſident of the council, chancellor and ordinary of the ſtate. The council elect a vice preſident, who, in caſe of the governor's abſence, executes his office.

Judges of the ſupreme court hold their offices ſeven years; judges of the common pleas, clerks of either court, juſtices of the peace, attorney-general, and ſecretary, five years; the treaſurer, one year; and are reſpectively, with the general and field officers, appointed by the legiſlature. Sheriffs and coroners (who may not ſerve more than three years ſucceſſively), conſtables and commiſſioners of appeals relative to unjuſt aſſeſſments, are choſen by the people yearly. And captains and ſubalterns by the companies.

The governor and council conſtitute a court of appeals in the laſt reſort. And any three of the legiſlative may be the governor's privy council.

LEGIS-

LEGISLATIVE and EXECUTIVE.

Richard Howell, governor—president of the council, chancellor and ordinary.

Council.

Peter Haring,
John Condit,
Samuel Randolph,
Thomas Henderson,
James Linn,
John Black,
Joseph Ellis,
John Mayhew,
Jeremiah Eldredge,
John Lambert,
Abraham Kitchel,
Samuel Ogden,
Charles Beardsley,

Bowes Reed, clerk of the council.

Silas Condict, speaker, } of the house of assembly.
Maskell Ewing, clerk, }

Bowes Reed, secretary of the state.
James Mott, treasurer.

JUDICIARY.

Court of Chancery.

Chancellor, the governor.

Masters.

Frederick Frelinghuysen,
Joseph Scudder,
Joseph Hugg,
Joseph Read,
Samuel W. Stockton,

Register and clerk, Gershom Craft.

Examiners, Isaac Williamson and S. W. Stockton.

Supreme Court.

James Kinsey, chief justice.
Isaac Smith, } judges.
John Chetwood, }

Jonathan Rhea, clerk; his office kept at Trenton.
Aaron D. Woodruff, attorney-general.

Elisha Boudinot, clerk of the circuits.
Aaron Dunham, auditor of accounts.

Court of Common Pleas.

Counties.	Clerks.	Sheriffs.
Bergen,	Nehemiah Wade,	William M. Bell,
Essex,	Aaron Ogden,	James Hedden,
Middlesex,	Jonathan Deare,	Thomson Stelle,

Counties.

Counties.	Clerks.	Sheriffs.
Monmouth,	Joſeph Scudder,	William Lloyd,
Somerſet,	Fred. Frelinghuyſen,	John Hardenbergh,
Burlington,	John Lawrence,	Job Lippencott,
Glouceſter,	Eliſha Clark,	Samuel Flaningan,
Salem,	Anthony Keaſby,	Edward Hall,
Cape-May,	Jeremiah Eldredge,	Eleazar Hand,
Hunterdon,	Samuel W. Stockton,	John Anderſon,
Morris,	Caleb Ruſſel,	John Cobb,
Cumberland,	James Giles,	Reuben Burgin,
Suſſex,	Charles Rhodes,	Mark Thomſon.

SESSIONS.

Supreme Court.

At Trenton, the firſt Tueſdays in April and September and the ſecond in May and November.

Courts of Niſi Prius.

At ſuch times and places, in the reſpective counties, as the juſtices of the ſupreme court ſhall direct.

Courts of Common Pleas, and general Quarter Seſſions.

At Middleſex, the third Tueſdays in Jan. firſt in April, third in July, and 2d in Oct.; at Monmouth, the 4th in Jan. April, and July, and 3d in Oct.; at Eſſex, the 2d in Jan. and April, 4th in June, and 3d in Sept.; at Somerſet, the 1ſt in Jan. 3d in April and June, and 1ſt in Oct.; at Bergen, the 4th in Jan. and March, 2d in June, and 4th in Oct.; at Morris, the 3d in March, 1ſt in July, 4th in Sept. and 3d in Decemb.; at Burlington, the 2d. in Feb. 3d in May, 2d in Aug. and 1ſt in Nov.; at Glouceſter, the 3d in March and June, 1ſt Oct; and 2d. in Decem.; at Salem, the 1ſt in March, 2d in June, 3d in Sept. and 1ſt in Decem.; at Cape May, the 1ſt in Feb. 4th in May, 1ſt in Aug. and 4th in Oct.; at Hunterdon, the 1ſt in Feb. May, and Aug. and 4th in Oct.; at Cumberland, the laſt in Feb. 1ſt in June, 4th in Sep. and laſt in Nov.; at Suſſex, the 3d in Feb. 4th in May, 3d in Aug. and 4th in Nov.

Orphan's Courts are held in each county, in the ſame week in which the Common Pleas are held, and at ſuch other times as the judges ſhall appoint.

LITERARY INSTITUTIONS.

In this ſtate are two colleges, ſeven academies, and ſeveral grammar ſchools of conſiderable note.

The colleges are at Princeton and Brunſwick. The former of which is called Naſſau Hall; the latter, Queen's college.

Naſſau Hall

Was founded in 1738, and enlarged in 1747.——It is now under the management of twenty-three truſtees; of the number of whom are the governor of the ſtate and preſident of the college, ex officiis.

This ſeminary ſuſtained material injury from the Britiſh troops during the late war; its library and philoſophical apparatus being nearly conſumed. The loſs is now, however, principally retrieved. The library contains between two and three thouſand volumes. And the number of ſtudents uſually reſident amount to about ninety; beſides thoſe in the grammar ſchool annexed to it, who amount to about twenty.

The annual income of the college is about 900l.

The following are the gentlemen concerned in inſtruction:

Rev. John Witherſpoon, D. D. preſident, and profeſſor of eloquence, criticiſm, and chronology.

Rev. Samuel S. Smith, D. D vice-preſident, and profeſſor of divinity and moral philoſophy.

John Minto, L. L. D. profeſſor of mathematics and natural philoſophy.

Silas Wood, A. M. Robert Finley, A. M. tutors.

Queen's College

Was inſtituted about the commencement of the late war. Its principal founders were a body from the Reformed Dutch church. A grammar ſchool is connected with the college, and the number of ſtudents in both are ſaid to be about forty.

The Academies are at Freehold, in Monmouth county; at Trenton, Hackinſack, Orangedale, in Eſſex county, Elizabeth-town, Burlington, and Newark ——The Grammar Schools, at Springfield, Morriſtown, Bordentown, and Amboy

Some of the above are pretty well endowed, and ſupplied with able inſtructors.

MILITIA.

MILITIA.

This ſtate contains 4 diviſions, 10 brigades, 80 battalions, 349 companies of infantry, 26 of light infantry, 11 of grenadiers, 21 troops of horſe, and 14 companies of artillery. Aggregate number enrolled 25,783; exempts 3294—total 29,077.—

Major generals.

Meſſrs.	Dayton,	Harris,
	Frelinghuyſen,	Ellis.

Brigadier generals.

Meſſrs.	Dey,	Lawrence,
	Cumming,	Hunkinſon,
	Doughty,	Taylor,
	Neilſon,	Bloomfield,
	Beatty,	Giles.

Adjutant general, Anthony W. White.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Length, 288 miles; breadth, 136; ſquare miles, 44,900; counties, 21; inhabitants, 434,373.

Brief Abſtract from the Conſtitution.

THE legiſlative power is adminiſtered by a ſenate and houſe of repreſentatives; the ſupreme executive by a governor; and the judiciary by a ſupreme court, courts of oyer and terminer, and general gaol delivery, by a court of common pleas, an orphan's court, a regiſter's court, and a court of quarter ſeſſions of the peace, for each county, by juſtices of the peace, and ſuch other courts as the legiſlature may eſtabliſh.

The legiſlature and governor are elected by the freemen. Elections are on the ſecond Tueſday in October, and the legiſlature meet on the firſt in December.

The repreſentatives and a fourth part of the ſenators are elected annually. The number of repreſentatives muſt not be leſs than ſixty, nor exceed one hundred; nor of ſenators leſs than a fourth, nor greater than a third part of the number of repreſentatives. They are reſpectively apportioned among the ſeveral counties and diſtricts agreeably to an enumeration of the taxable inhabitants therein, to be taken every ſeven years, and the ſenators are divided by lot into four claſſes, and the ſeats of one claſs vacated every year. Each houſe chooſe their own officers, are judges of their own elections, &c. &c. And both houſes, by joint vote, annually chooſe the ſtate treaſurer. Repreſentatives muſt have attained the age of twenty-one, have been citizens and inhabitants of the ſtate three years previous to their election, and the laſt year previous thereto, an inhabitant of the county where elected, unleſs abſent on the public buſineſs of the ſtate, or of the United States; ſenators muſt be twenty-five, have been citizens and inhabitants, as aforeſaid, four years, and the laſt year previous to their election, of the diſtrict wherein they are elected, unleſs, &c. and electors twenty-one, have reſided in the ſtate two years, and paid taxes.

The governor is choſen for three years, and is not eligible more than nine years in twelve. He muſt have attained the age of thirty, and been a citizen and inhabitant

ant of the ſtate ſeven years (unleſs &c.) In caſe of vacancy the ſpeaker of the ſenate officiates as governor.

All officers, whoſe appointments are not expreſsly provided for by the conſtitution, or by law, are appointed by the governor. And among thoſe whoſe appointments are by the conſtitution to be regulated by law, are militia officers, all officers in the treaſury department (the treaſurer excepted), attorneys at law, election officers, officers relating to taxes, to the poor, to highways, conſtables, and all other townſhip officers.— In the appointment of ſheriffs and coroners, two perſons are reſpectively nominated for each office by the freemen in the ſeveral counties, one of whom is appointed by the governor. They ſerve three years, and ſheriffs are not eligible more than three in ſix years.——The judges, and juſtices of the peace, hold their offices during good behaviour; and the ſecretary (bene ſe gerente) during the governor's continuance in office.

For the juriſdictions and powers of the ſeveral courts, the reader is referred to the 5th article of the conſtitution.

LEGISLATIVE and EXECUTIVE.

Thomas Mifflin, governor, and commander in chief; ſalary, 2000l.

Alexander James Dallas, ſecretary, ſalary 500l.

James Trimble, deputy-ſecretary, ſalary 250l.

Anthony Morris, ſpeaker,
Timothy Matlack, clerk,
Morriſon, aſſiſt. clerk, } of the ſenate.

George Latimer, ſpeaker,
Peter Baynton, clerk,
Jacob Shallows, aſſiſt. clk } of the houſe of repreſent.

John Nicholſon, comptroller-general; ſalary, 800l.

John Donaldſon, regiſter-general; ſalary, 500l.

Chriſtian Febiger, ſtate-treaſurer; ſalary, 500l.

David Kennedy, ſecretary,
Francis Johnſon, receiv. gen.
Daniel Brodhead, ſurvey. gen. } of the land-office, ſalary 500l. each.

Matthew Irwin, maſter of the rolls.

John Nicholſon, eſcheator general.

Wardens of the Port of Philadelphia.

John Maxwell Neſbitt,	George Ord,
Magnus Miller,	Robert Bethel,
Nathaniel Falconer,	William Allen.
Joſeph Anthony,	

Health-officer, Nathaniel Falconer.
Regiſter of German paſſengers, Lewis Farmer.
Phyſicians, Samuel Duffield, James Meaſe.

Interpreters of Foreign Languages.

Of French and Engliſh, Peter S. Duponceau; Peter Le Barbier Duplessis.
Of German and Low Dutch, Charles Erdman.
Of Spaniſh, James P. De Puglier.

JUDICIARY and CIVIL DEPARTMENTS.

High Court of Errors and Appeals.

Benjamin Chew, preſident.

The judges of the ſupreme court, and the preſidents in the ſeveral circuits of the court of common pleas, complete the bench.—Edward Burd, clerk.

Supreme Court.

Thomas M'Kean, chief juſtice; ſalary 1000l.
Edward Shippen, Jaſper Yates, Thomas Smith, } aſſiſtant judges; ſalary 600l. each.
Jared Ingerſol, attorney-general; ſalary 250l.
Edward Burd, prothonotary, and clerk of the courts of oyer and terminer, holden by the judges of this court.

Court of Common Pleas.

For the eſtabliſhment of this court, the ſtate is divided into five circuits. In each circuit is a preſident, who ſits in every county thereof; and, with a ſet of judges reſident in each county, compoſes the court in the counties reſpectively.

Firſt Circuit.

James Biddle, preſident; ſalary 650l.

Aſſociate Judges.

Philad. county, Jonathan Bayard Smith, William Robinſon.
Charles Biddle, prothonotary, and clerk of the courts of oyer and terminer, holden by the judges of this court.
George Campbell, regiſter; Matthew Irvin, recorder.
Hilary Baker, clerk of the quarter ſeſſions, &c.
William Nichols, clerk of the orphans court.
William Will, ſheriff; John Leacock, coroner.

Notaries public.—Peter S. Duponceau; Clement Biddle; Aſheton Humphreys; Peter Lohra; Robert H. Dunkin; John Hallowell.

Aſſociate

	Associate Judges.	Prothon. clerks, registers, &c.
Montg. Delawa. Bucks county.		Samuel Benezet, prothonot. &c. and clerk of the orphans court.
	Henry Wynkoop	
	John Barclay	James Hanna, register and recor.
	Ma. Hutchinson	William Chapman, sheriff
	Rich. Backhouse	John Hough, coroner
		Isaac Hicks, notary public.
	Hugh Lloyd	William R. Atlee, proth. &c. reg. and rec. and clerk of orphan ct.
	Richard Riley	
	Mark Wilcox	Elisha Price, notary public
		James Bernard, sheriff
	Robert Loller	Thomas Craig, prothonotary, &c. and clerk of the orphans court
	B. Rittenhouse	
	Benj. Marclay	Henry Kooken, sheriff
		Daniel Levering, coroner

Second Circuit.

John Joseph Henry, president, salary 500l.

Lancast. Chester.	Walter Finney	William Gibbons, prothon. &c.
	James Moore	Stephen Moylan, regist. and rec.
	Benj. Jacobs	John M'Clellan, sheriff
	Samuel Evans	Aaron Musgrove, notary public
	Robert Coleman	John Hubley, prothonotary, &c.
	Frederick Kuhn	George Ross, regist. and record.
	John Whitehill	Joseph Hubley, notary public
	Andrew Graff	John Miller, sheriff
		Henry Miller, prothonotary, &c.
York.	Henry Slagle	Jacob Barnitz, regist. and record.
	Samuel Edie	John Doll, jun. } notaries public
	William Scott	John Morris }
	Jacob Rudisell	Godfrey Lenhart, sheriff
		Jacob Lirch, coroner
Dauphin.	John Gloninger	Alex. Graydon, prothonotary, &c. and clerk of the orphans court
	John Carson	Joseph Montgomery, reg. and rec.
	John Kean	Jacob Wirick, sheriff
		William Graydon, } nota. public
		Anthony Seyfert, }

Third Circuit.

Jacob Rush, president, salary 500l.

Berks.	James Diemer	George Eckhart, prothonot. &c.
	Joseph Heister	Jacob Bower, register and recor.
	George Ege	John Spayd, notary public
	Cadwal. Morris	Philip Kreemer, sheriff

	Associate Judges.	Prothon. clerks, registers, &c.
		William Craig, prothonotary, &c.
Northampt.	Peter Roads	Aaron Arndt, register and recor.
	William Henry	John Kuhn, } notaries public
	Dav. Waggener	Henry Spering }
	John Mul	Jbi as Hartzell, sheriff
		Joseph Morton, coroner
Northum. Luzerne.	Obadiah Gore	Lord Butler, prothon. &c. register,
	Ma. Hollenback	recorder and clerk of the orphans
	Nath. Dennison	court
	Rosewell Wells	John Franklin, sheriff
	Th. Strawbridge	Jasper Ewing, prothonotary, &c.
	John M'Pherson	Flavel Rowan, sheriff; and notary
	Samuel Maclay	public
	William Wilson	Joseph Lorence, coroner.

Fourth Circuit.

president, salary 500l.

Franklin. Cumberl.	Jonathan Hoge	William Lyon, proth. &c. regist.
	James Dunlap	recorder, and clerk of the or-
	Samuel Laird	phans court
	John Jordan	James Wallace, sheriff
	James M'Dowel	Edward Crawford, prothonotary,
	James Maxwell	&c. register, recorder, and clerk
	Geo. Matthews	of the orphans court
	Ja. M'Calmont	Henry Work, sheriff
Bedford	George Woods	David Espy, prothonotary, &c.
	James Martin	register, recorder, and clerk of the
	Hugh Barclay	orphans court
	James Wells	Thomas M'Gaughey, sheriff
		James Heydon, coroner
Mifflin.		Samuel Edmiston, prothonotary,
	William Brown	&c. register, recorder, and clerk
	Samuel Bryson	of the orphans court
	Thomas Beale	Thomas Wilson, sheriff
		William Armstrong, coroner
Hunting.	David Stewart	Andrew Henderson, prothonotary,
	Robt. Galbraith	&c. register, recorder, and clerk
	Benjamin Elliot	of the orphans court
	Hugh Davidson	John Galbraith, sheriff

Fifth Circuit.

Alexander Addiſon, preſident, ſalary 500l.

	Associate Judges.	Prothon. clerks, regiſters, &c.
Waſhing. Weſtmoreland		Michael Huffnagle, prothon. &c.
	John Baird	James Guthrie, regiſt. and rec.
	William Jack	Thomas Hamilton, clerk of quarter
	William Todd	ſeſſions and orphans court
	James Barr	John Brandon, ſheriff
		Frederick Roher, coroner
Fayette.	Henry Taylor	David Redick, prothn. &c. and
	James Edgar	clerk of the orphans court
	James Allifon	James Marſhall, reg. and rec.
	Mathew Ritchie	William Wallace, ſheriff
	James Findley	Ephraim Douglaſs, prothn. &c. and
	Nathnl. Breding	clerk of the orphans court
	Edward Cook	Alexander M'Clean, reg. and rec.
	Iſaac Maſon	Joſeph Huſton, ſheriff
		Henry Beeſon, coroner
Allegheny.	George Wallace	James Briſon, prothon. &c. and
	John Wilkins	clerk of the orphans court
	John M'Dowell	Samuel Jones, reg. and recorder
	John Gibſon	Iſaac Craig, notary public
		Samuel Evalt, ſheriff
		Nathaniel Bedford, coroner

SESSIONS OF THE COURTS.

The High Court of Errors and Appeals.

AT Philadelphia, on the ſecond Mondays in July, annually, and may adjourn from time to time.

The Supreme Court.

At Philadelphia, the firſt Mondays in January, April and September. The terms continue only fourteen days, except January term, which laſts twenty-one days.

Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and Niſi Prius, are generally held once a year, in every county, at ſuch time as the judges appoint.

The Courts of Common Pleas, and General Quarter-Seſſions of the Peace.

Counties,	Mondays,			
Philadelphia,	1 Mar.	1 June,	3 Sept.	1 Dec.
Delaware,	laſt Jan.	laſt April	laſt July	laſt Oct.
Bucks,	1 Feb.	1 May	1 Aug.	1 Nov.
Montgomery,	2 Feb.	2 May	2 Aug.	2 Nov.
Cheſter,	3 Feb.	3 May	3 Aug.	3 Nov.
Lancaſter,	laſt Feb.	laſt May	laſt Aug.	laſt Nov.
York,	1 Mar.	1 June	1 Sept.	1 Dec.
Dauphin,	2 Mar.	2 June	2 Sept.	2 Dec.
Berks,	1 Jan.	1 April	1 Aug.	1 Nov.
Northampton,	2 Jan.	2 April	2 Aug.	2 Nov.
Luzerne,	3 Jan.	3 April	3 Aug.	3 Nov.
Northumberland	4 Jan.	4 April	4 Aug.	4 Nov.
Cumberland,	1 Jan.	1 April	1 Aug.	laſt Oct.
Mifflin,	2 Jan.	2 April	2 Aug.	2 Nov.
Huntingdon,	3 Jan.	3 April	3 Aug.	3 Nov.
Bedford,	4 Jan.	4 April	4 Aug.	4 Nov.
Franklin,	on the Mon. next following the Bedford courts;			
Alleghany,	1 Mar.	1 June	1 Sept.	1 Dec.
Weſtmoreland,	2 Mar.	2 June	2 Sept.	2 Dec.
Fayette,	3 Mar.	3 June	3 Sept.	3 Dec.
Waſhington,	4 Mar.	4 June	4 Sept.	4 Dec.

Mayor's Courts are held the third Monday in March, June, September and December.

City of Philadelphia.

Mathew Clarkſon, Mayor. Alexa. Wilcocks, recorder. William Nichols, clerk of the Mayor's court.

M I L I T I A.

The ſtate contains 6 diviſions, and 23 brigades. The firſt ſix diviſions contain each, two brigades; the ſeventh and eighth, each, three; and the ninth, five. The major and brigadier generals are arranged agreeably to their reſpective diviſions and brigades.

Major Generals.

Walter Stewart	William Irvine
Thomas Craig	William Montgomery.
Stephen Moylan	John Patton.
Edward Hand	John Gibſon
Daniel Heiſter	

Brigadier

Brigadier-Generals.

Thomas Proctor	Brown
Jacob Morgan	William Wilſon
Francis Murray	Simon Spalding
James Morris	John Piper
John Bartholomew	Benjamin Elliot
Benjamin Brannan	John Brattan
James Roſs	William Jack
Henry Miller	Henry Taylor
Jacob Bower	John Minor
I. A. Hanna	Ephraim Douglaſs
Thomas Buchannan	John Wilkins, jun.
James Chambers	

Adjutant-General, Joſiah Harmar.

BANK.

The Bank of Penſylvania was incorporated on the 30th day of March, 1793, and is to continue a corporation till the 4th day of March, 1813. There are twenty-five directors, including the preſident; ſix of whom are appointed by the legiſlature, and nineteen by the ſtockholders annually. The election by the ſtockholders is on the firſt Monday in February.—The preſent capital conſiſts of 5000 ſhares, at 400 dollars each, which produce 2,000,000 dollars. The number of ſhares may be increaſed to 7500.

Preſident, John Barclay; Caſhier, Jonathan Mifflin.

INCORPORATED COMPANIES.

A ſpirit of enterpriſe and improvement is characteriſtic of the Penſylvanians. And perhaps it has never appeared more conſpicuous than within theſe three or four years paſt.

Beſides ſeveral legiſlative acts for opening and improving roads and rivers, not leſs than ſeven companies have ſince the year 1790, been inſtituted for the purpoſe of extending inland navigation by locks and canals, of improving roads, by bridges and turnpikes, and of improving agriculture by the cultivation of vines. One of theſe companies was incorporated by the legiſlature on the 10th of April, 1793; to wit, The Conewago Canal Company, inſtituted for the purpoſe of improving the navigation of Suſquehannah, by locks, at Conewago falls. In regard

to

to the others, power was veſted in the governor, at their inſtitution to incorporate them, by letters patent, when a certain proportion of their reſpective capitals ſhould be ſubſcribed.

The ſeveral canal companies beſides the Conewago, are the following, viz. The Schuylkill and Suſquehannah navigation company, inſtituted on the 29th September, 1791, for the purpoſe of uniting the waters of Tulpehoccon, Quittapahilla and Swetara. Their capital conſiſts of 1000 ſhares at 400 dollars each, payable at ſuch times as the company ſhall direct. Their election is on the firſt Monday in January.

Preſident, Robert Morris; Secretary, Timothy Matlack; Treaſurer, Tench Francis.

The Delaware and Schuylkill canal navigation company, inſtituted on the 10th of April 1792, for the purpoſe of cutting a canal between thoſe rivers, and uniting the waters thereof. Their capital conſiſts of 2000 ſhares at 200 dollars each, payable as the company ſhall direct. They have commenced their operations, and made conſiderable progreſs therein. Their election is on the 1ſt Monday in January.—Preſident, Robert Morris; Secretary, William Moore Smith; Treaſurer, Tench Francis.

The Brandywine canal navigation company, inſtituted on the 10th of April 1793, (with a capital of 1500 ſhares at 200 dollars each, payable as the company may direct) for the purpoſe of improving the navigation of that creek, by canal and locks.

The companies for improving roads, &c. are The Philadelphia and Lancaſter turnpike company, inſtituted on the 9th of April 1792, for the purpoſe of conſtructing an artificial road between that city and borough. Their capital conſiſts of 1000 ſhares at 300 dolls. each. They have commenced, and made very conſiderable advancement in their operations.

The company for building a bridge over the Suſquehannah, (near Wright's ferry) inſtituted with a capital of 700 ſhares at 150 dollars each, on the 11th of April, 1793.

The company for promoting the cultivation of vines, was

was inſtituted on the 22d of March 1793; with a capital of 1000 ſhares at 20 dollars each.

In addition to the preceding companies, there are, in Philadelphia, three inſurance companies.

The Inſurance Company of North America, was inſtituted in 1792. Their capital conſiſts of 60,000 ſhares at 10 dollars each. And their prime object is the inſuring of veſſels, and other property paſſing by ſea or land.

Ebenezer Hazard, ſecretary.

The Philadelphia contributionſhip, for inſuring houſes from loſs by fire.—And,

The mutual inſurance company, whoſe object is nearly the ſame.

LITERARY INSTITUTIONS.

The American Philoſophical Society was treated of page 91, to which the reader is referred.

The college of phyſicians of Philadelphia, was inſtituted in 1787, and incorporated in 1789. The deſign of the inſtitution is the extenſion of medical knowledge, and the promotion of uniformity in the practice of phyſic. Stated meetings are held the firſt Tueſday of every month. Preſident, John Redman; Vice-preſident William Shippen.

There is alſo a medical ſociety, eſtabliſhed on nearly the ſame principles, of which Doctor William Shippen is Preſident.

University of Pennſylvania.

The ſeminary known by this appellation was formed by the union of two literary inſtitutions, which had previouſly exiſted a conſiderable time in Philadelphia; one deſignated by the above name; the other, by that of the college, academy and charitable ſchools of Philadelphia; their union took place, by an act of the legiſlature, in 1791. In conſequence of which they now conſtitute a very reſpectable ſeminary. Its reſpectability will, however, more fully appear from the various profeſſorſhips in the different ſciences, and the aggregate number of ſtudents, than from any encomium.

The library, though not ſo complete as that of Cambridge, is, however, reſpectable. And the Philoſophical apparatus, which was before very complete, has been lately increaſed to the value of ſeveral hundred pounds.

The

The seminary is now under the management of a board of truſtees, conſiſting of twenty-four members; of whom the governor of the ſtate is, ex officio, preſident.——The funds of the Univerſity produce annually, a revenue of about 2364l.

The aggregate number of ſtudents in the ſeveral ſchools, is, on an average, about 340. And the number uſually admitted to degrees in each year about twenty-five.

The Profeſſors and Inſtructors follow:

The Rev. John Ewing, D.D. provoſt, and profeſſor of natural philoſophy.

The Rev. John Andrews, D.D. vice-provoſt, and profeſſor of moral philoſophy.

James Davidſon, A.M. profeſſor of the Latin and Greek languages.

Robert Patterſon, A.M. profeſſor of mathematics

William Rogers, D.D. profeſſor of the Engliſh language, and belles lettres.

Henry Helmuth, D.D. profeſſor of the German lang.

William Shippen, M.D. profeſſor of anatomy, ſurgery, and midwifery.

Adam Kuhn, M.D. prof. of the practice of phyſic.

Benjamin Ruſh, M.D. profeſſor of inſtitutes, and of clinical medicine.

John Carſon, M.D. profeſſor of chymiſtry.

Caſpar Wiſtar, M.D. adjunct profeſſor of anato. &c.

Samuel P. Griffitts, M.D. profeſſor of materia medica.

Benjamin S. Barton, M.D. profeſſor of Botany and natural hiſtory.

James Wilſon, L.L.D. profeſſor of law.

Samuel Jones, A.B. } aſſiſtants to the Latin
Adam Boyd, A.B. } and Greek profeſſors,
George Lochman, A.M. }

David Shute, A.M. } aſſiſtants to the mathe-
Samuel G. Clendenin, } matical profeſſors.

Daniel Jodon, }
Chriſtian F. L. Endreſs, A.M. } aſſiſtants to the
John Patterſon, A.B. } Engliſh profeſſors.

James Ramſey, for the boys } teachers of the cha-
Mary Robinſon, for the girls } ritable ſchools.

Dickinſon

Dickinſon College, at Carliſle.

This was founded in the year 1783. It is a flouriſhing inſtitution, having the uſual number of about eighty reſident ſtudents. It has a philoſophical apparatus, and a library conſiſting of nearly 3000 volumes. Its funds conſiſt chiefly of land and funded certificates; of the former to the amount of 10, 00 acres; of latter, 4000l.

The Inſtructors are,

The Rev. Charles Nelbitt, D. D. profeſſor of divinity.
Robert Davidſon, D. D profeſſor of natural philoſophy
James M'Cormack, profeſſor of mathematics
James Davis, teacher of languages.

Beſides the preceding inſtitutions there are ſeveral excellent academies, in different parts of the ſtate; among which may be reckoned the Friends academy in Philadelphia; the Moravian ſchools at Bethlehem and Nazareth; the Young Ladies academy in Philadelphia; the Epiſcopal academy at York town; and the academies of Germantown, Allenſtown, Pittſburgh, and Waſhington.

The Philadelphia library, may properly be ranked among the literary inſtitutions of the ſtate. It is indeed a moſt valuable one, and eſtabliſhed on the moſt liberal principles. It contains about 12,000 volumes, and is open every day in the week, Sundays excepted. Any perſon who has a taſte for reading may here indulge it to great advantage; and any one wiſhing it, may receive books out of the library by leaving a depoſit, as a ſecurity for the return and pay a moderate tax for the loan of it.

The proprietors amount to ſeveral hundred, are incorporated and paying annually 10s. each, for the purpoſe of making additions and defraying expences.

A Muſeum is attached to the Library.

Librarian, Zachariah Poulſon.

*** For Peale's Muſeum, ſee the Appendix.

Agreeably to the arrangement in regard to New-York, the Philadelphia Society for promoting Agriculture belongs to this head. This ſociety was inſtituted in 1785, and has been productive of conſiderable improvements in the art.

It

Humane and other Societies.

It will not comport with the limits of the Regiſter to be particular in reſpect to the various inſtitutions, which come under this denomination.

The recital of them and of the ſeveral objects to be obtained from their eſtabliſhment muſt therefore, in moſt caſes, ſuffice.

The Pennſylvania Hoſpital is a moſt uſeful, as well as humane inſtitution. The deſign of it was firſt conceived by Doctor Thomas Bond, about 40 years ago. And in the year 1756 a part of the preſent buildings were erected. And from that time till May 1793, 8008 patients have been admitted into it; of whom, 5435 have been cured; and 925 relieved.

It has now a capital of 17,055l. And its object is the relief of the indigent, laboring under maladies, either of body or mind.

The Philadelphia Diſpenſary was eſtabliſhed in 1786, for the purpoſe of affording medical relief to the indigent ſick. Upwards of eleven thouſand patients have been already admitted into it.

The Humane Society for the purpoſe of recovering perſons apparently dead from drowning, &c. was inſtituted in 1780.

The Houſe of Employment, (or, as it is more uſually denominated, The Bettering Houſe) is a humane inſtitution for the relief and employment of ſuch perſons as are able to labour, but cannot, or will not, find employment.

The Friends Alms Houſe is an inſtitution ſomewhat, though not in all reſpects, ſimilar to the laſt, for the uſe of that ſociety.

The Abolition Society was inſtituted in 1774, and enlarged in 1787. It ſpecific object is the emancipation of the African race; and their efforts have hitherto been very ſucceſsful in behalf of that people.

The remaining ſocieties are, St. Andrew's, St. George's, The German Incorporated, The Hibernian, and French Benevolent, Societies; The French Patriotic, German Republican, and Democratic, Societies; and The Shipmaſters, The Franklin*, Caledonian, Union, Friendly and Provident, Societies.

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* Conſiſting of Printers, and named in honour of Dr. Franklin.

LODGES.

LODGES.

In the City of Philadelphia.

Grand Lodge, Jonathan Bayard Smith, Grand Maſter,
John Carſon, M D D. G. M.
John M'Cree, S. G. W.
Edward Fox, J. G. W.
Peter Le Barbier Dupleſſis, G. Sec.
Gavin Hamilton, G. Treaſ.
Rev. John Andrews, D. D. G. Chaplain.
Thomas Proctor, G. Marſhal
William Williams, G. S. B.
Jacob Bankſon, D. G. S.
Walter Corey, G. Purſuivant.

Meetings on the 1ſt Monday in March, June, September and December; on St. John the Baptiſt's, and St. John the Evangeliſt's days.

Subordinate to the Gr. Lodge. In the city of Philadelphia.

Lodges.	No.	Maſters.	Semi-monthly meetings.
	2	Jacob Bankſon	2d and 4th, Mondays
	3	John M'Cree	1ſt and 3d, Tueſdays
	9	James Edgers	1ſt and 3d, Fridays
	19	Thomas Proctor	1ſt and 3d, Thurſdays
	51	Samuel Pancoaſt	2d and 4th, Ditto
Harmony	52	Cadwal. Griffith	2d and 4th, Saturdays
St. Louis	53	P. L. B. du Pleſſis	2d and 4th, Wedneſdays
Waſhington	59	Edward Scott	

COUNTRY LODGES.

Lodg.	Situation.	Lodg.	Situation.	Lodg.	Situation.
5	Cantwell Br.	26	Carliſle	50	W. horſe. C. C.
8	Norriſton	31	Norriſt. Phl.c.	54	Waſhington
11	London Gro.	33	Chriſtiana Br.	55	Huntingdon
12	Winchel. Vir.	41	Portſmo. Vir.	56	Carliſle
14	Wilming. Del.	43	Lancaſter	57	Newton
18	Dover	44	Duckereek	58	Army of U. S.
18	Britiſh 17th R.	45	Pittſburgh	60	Brownſville
21	Lower Paxton	46	Church town		Fayette county.
22	Sunbury	47	PortauPrince		
25	Briſtol	48	Bedford		

There is beſides a Chapter of Royal Arch, which meets on the firſt Saturdays in March, June, Septem[illegible]d December; and a Sublime Lodge of [illegible] meets every 1ſt and 3d Wedneſdays.

DELAWARE.

Length, 92 miles; breadth, 24; ſquare miles, 2000; counties, 3; hundreds, —; inhabitants, 59,094.

Brief Abſtract from the Conſtitution.

THE conſtitutions of Delaware and Pennſylvania being very ſimilar, it will be eaſier, as we have given an abſtract from the latter, to note the variations between the two, than to attempt a particular detail of the former.

The principal variations, with regard to the legiſlatures, reſpect their qualifications, the time of their election and meeting, and the claſſing of the ſenators. A repreſentative muſt, in Delaware, be twenty-four years of age, have a freehold in the county, and have been three years a citizen and inhabitant of the ſtate, and the laſt year, previous to his election, of the county wherein he is choſen, unleſs he may have been abſent on the public buſineſs of the ſtate, or of the United States. Their number is at preſent twenty-one, being ſeven in each county. A ſenator muſt be twenty-ſeven years of age, have a freehold within the county, in 200 acres of land, or real and perſonal eſtate to the value of 1000l. and have been a citizen and inhabitant, as in caſe of a repreſentative. The preſent number is nine; three in a county. They are divided into three claſſes, and the ſeats of one claſs vacated every year. Electors are required to have the ſame qualifications as in Pennſylvania. And elections are on the firſt Tueſday in October, and the meeting of the legiſlature, on the firſt in January.

The governor, ſecretary, treaſurer, ſheriffs, and coroners, are appointed in the ſame manner, for the ſame time, and with the ſame limitation with regard to their re-appointment, as in Pennſylvania; excepting that the governor is not eligible more than three in ſix years. He is required to be thirty years of age, to have been a citizen and inhabitant of the United States twelve years; and of this ſtate ſeven, previous to his adminiſtration; (with [illegible] &c.) He has the appointment of officers, as the [illegible] Pennſylvania has; and the claſs of inferior [illegible] intments are there, are here, by the conſti-

conſtitution, dependent on the laws. The ſpeaker of the ſenate (and in default of him, the ſpeaker of the houſe of repreſentatives) officiates as governor, in caſe of vacancy. In addition to the legal tribunals eſtabliſhed by the conſtitution of Pennſylvania, that of Delaware recognizes a court of chancery. The chancellor and judges of the ſupreme court, and court of common pleas, hold their offices during good behaviour; and juſtices of the peace, bene ſe gerentibus, ſeven years. Members of either branch of the legiſlature, the chancellor, judges of the ſupreme court and common pleas, and the attorney general, are, ex officiis, conſervators of the peace through the ſtate; and the treaſurer, ſecretary, clerks of the ſupreme court, prothonotaries, regiſters, recorders, ſheriffs, and coroners, in the counties in which they reſpectively reſide.

EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE.

Joſhua Clayton, governor, and commander in chief, ſalary, 1333 1-3 dollars.

James Booth, ſecretary; ſalary, 400.

Daniel Rogers, ſpeaker } of the ſenate.
James Battell, clerk. }

Robert Clark, treaſurer.

Thomas Montgomery, auditor of accounts; ſalary 300.

JUDICIARY.

High Court of Errors and Appeals.

This court is compoſed of the chancellor, and the judges of the ſupreme court and court of common pleas; any four of whom is a quorum.

Court of Chancery.

William Killen, chancellor, ſalary 800.

The prothonotaries in the ſeveral counties, are alſo regiſters in chancery.

Supreme Court.

George Read, chief juſtice, ſalary, 1000.

John Clayton, } puiſne juſtices, ſalaries, 500 each,
Peter Robinſon, }

Nicholas Ridgely, attorney general.

Common Pleas *.

Richard Baſſett, chief juſtice; ſalary 1000.

* The juriſdiction of this court extends through the ſtate.

Thomas M'Donough, } puiſne juſtices; each 400 dollars.
Daniel Rodney, }

New Caſtle County.

John Stockton, clerk of ſupreme court,
Gunning Bedford, prothonotary of the court of common pleas, and clerk of quarter ſeſſions.
Daniel J. Adams, ſheriff.
James Booth, regiſter of wills, &c.
David Finney, clerk of orphans court.

Kent County.

Jacob Jones, clerk of ſupreme court.
Joſeph Hale, prothonotary.
George Cummins, ſheriff.
Francis Many, regiſter, &c.
Joſeph Harpur, clerk of quarter ſeſſions.
Sipple Wharton, do. of orphans court.

Suſſex County.

George Hazard, clerk of ſupreme court.
Nathaniel Mitchell, prothonotary.
Thomas Laws, ſheriff.
Phillips Kollock, regiſter, &c.
Joſeph Hall, clerk of quarter ſeſſions.
Kendal Balſton, clerk of orphans court.

Court Seſſions.

High Court of Errors and Appeals.

At Dover on the 1ſt Tueſday in Auguſt annually.

Supreme Court.

In Newcaſtle county, on the 2d in Kent county, on the 4th and in Suſſex county, on the 2d after the 4th. Tueſdays in April and October.

Common Pleas.

In Suſſex county on the 2d Tueſdays after the reſpective terms of the ſupreme court commence in ſaid county; in Kent county, on the 2d Tueſdays after the commencement of the common pleas terms in Suſſex; and in Newcaſtle, on the 2d Tueſdays after the commencement of ſaid times in Kent.

There is only one ſet of judges; and they ſit in every county, in the ſame manner as the judges of the ſupreme court do.

Court

Court of Chancery.

In each county, on the Tuesdays immediately succeeding those whereon the common pleas are respectively held.

MILITIA.

This state completes one division, which contains three brigades; each county being one. And each brigade contains three regiments.

General Officers.

Major general, Thomas Robinson.

Brigadiers, { Gunning Bedford, jun. / Richard Basset, / Peter Robinson.

Adjutant general, Daniel Jenifer Adams.

MARYLAND.

Length, 134 miles; breadth, 110: containing 19 counties, 11 of which are on the weſtern, and 8 on the eaſtern ſhore of Cheſapeak Bay; and 319,728 inhabitants.

Brief Abſtract from the Conſtitution.

The legiſlative power is adminiſtered by a ſenate, and houſe of delegates; and the ſupreme executive, by a governor, and an executive council.

The ſenate is not elected immediately by the people, as is the houſe of delegates; but immediately by electors choſen by the people, each county chooſing two, and Annapolis and Baltimore, each one. It conſiſts of fifteen members, nine from the Weſtern, and ſix from the Eaſtern ſhore; who are choſen (as are their electors) every fifth year.

The houſe of delegates is elected annually; to wit, on the firſt Monday in October, and is compoſed of four members from each county, two from the city of Annapolis, and two from the town of Baltimore. They meet on the firſt Monday in November.

The governor, and council, (conſiſting of five members) are elected by the legiſlature on the ſecond Monday in November annually. The governor preſides in council, ex officio, and has a caſting vote; and in caſe of vacancy, the oldeſt counſellor acts as governor, but muſt forthwith convene the legiſlature for a new election.

It is required, that the governor, at the time of his election, be above twenty five years of age, have reſided more than five years in the ſtate, be worth above five thouſand pounds, and that the ſame perſon, be inelegible more than three, in ſeven years; that the ſenators and counſellors be above twenty five years old, have reſided in the ſtate above three years, and that the latter be freeholders of lands and tenements to the value of above a thouſand pounds, and the former worth above a thouſand pounds real and perſonal eſtate; that the delegates and electors of ſenators be above twenty one years of age, have reſided more than a year in their reſpective counties, and be worth above five hundred pounds; and that voters for delegates, &c. be above twenty one, have freeholds in 50 acres of land in the county where they vote, and

and reſide therein, or that they have property in the ſtate to the amount of thirty pounds, and have reſided in the county one year.

The governor, with the council, has the appointment of the chancellor, judges and juſtices, the attorny general, and regiſters of the land office; who, with the clerks of the general and county courts, and regiſters of wills, continue in office during good behaviour; alſo of ſurveyors, of militia, and all civil officers except aſſeſſors, conſtables, and overſeers of roads.

The treaſurers, auditors, and loan officers are appointed by the houſe of delegates, during their pleaſure. Regiſters of wills are recommended by the legiſlature and commiſſioned by the governor. And the clerks of the ſeveral courts are appointed by the reſpective judges thereof.

In the election of ſheriffs, two perſons are ballotted for in each county, and the one having a majority of votes (or both being equal, either at his diſcretion) is commiſſioned by the governor. They are appointed for three years, after the expiration of which they are ineligible for four years; muſt reſide in the county, and be worth above a thouſand pounds.

All civil officers appointed by the governor, and not holding their office, during good behaviour, are appointed annually.

OFFICES of GOVERNMENT.

Thomas Sim Lee, governor.

Counſellors.

William Pinckney, James Brice,
Chriſtopher Richmond, John Davidſon,
Henry Ridgely,

Thomas Harwood, treaſurer.

Court of Chancery

Alexander C. Hanſon, chancellor.
Samuel Howard, regiſter in chancery.

General Court.

Samuel Chaſe,
Robert Goldſbury,
Jeremiah T. Chaſe, } judges.

Court

Court of Appeals.

Benjamin Rumsey,
Thomas Jous,
Benjamin Mackall, } judges.

Luther Martin, attorney-general.

Sessions of the Courts.

General Courts are held, for the Western shore, at Annapolis, on the second Tuesday, in May, and October.—For the Eastern shore, at Talbot court-house, on the second Tuesdays in April and September.

Courts of Appeals are held, at Annapolis, the first Tuesdays in May and October.

Chancery Courts are held, at Annapolis, the second Tuesday in Feb. third in May and Oct. and second in December.

MILITIA.

We cannot learn that the requisitions and arrangements made in the militia act, passed May 8, 1792, have as yet been carried into effect in this state.

LITERARY INSTITUTIONS.

University of Maryland.

This is composed of two colleges—Washington College at Chestertown, in Kent county, instituted in 1782. It is under the management of twenty four visitors, or governors, and may hold estates, whose yearly value does not exceed 6000l. currency. By a law enacted in 1787, a permanent fund was granted to this institution, of 1250l. out of the monies arising from marriage licences, fines and forfeitures, on the eastern-shore.

St John's is the other college in this institution; situated at Annapolis, was instituted in 1784, has also twenty-four trustees, who have power to hold, as a corporation, estates of 9000l. annual income. A permanent fund is assigned this college, of 1750l a year out of the monies arising from marriage licences, ordinary licences, fines and forfeitures on the Western-shore. The governor of the state, for the time being, is chancellor, and the president of one of them, vice-chancellor, either by seniority or election, as may be hereafter determined. The chancellor is empowered to call a meeting of the trustees, or a representation of seven of them and two of the members of the faculty of each, (the principal or president being

being one); which meeting is ſtyled, "The convocation of the Univerſity of Maryland." They are to frame laws, preſerve uniformity of manners and inſtruction in the two colleges, &c.

Preſidents, John M'Dowell, Colin Ferguſon.
Profeſſors, Rev. Mr. Higginbottom, Rev. Mr. M'Grath.

The Roman Catholics have alſo a college at Georgetown. Preſident, Mr. Plunket.

In 1785 the Methodiſts inſtituted a college at Abingdon in Harford county, called Cokeſbury.

Waſhington Academy, in Somerſet county, was inſtituted in 1779. It is managed by fifteen truſtees; and may receive gifts and legacies, and hold lands to the mount of 2000 acres.

Bank of Maryland.
Capital, 300,000 dollars.
Preſident, Samuel Patterſon.
Caſhier, Ebenezer Mackie.

VIRGINIA.

VIRGINIA.

Length, 446 miles; breadth, 224; ſquare miles, 70,000; inhabitants, 747,610; counties, 82. The counties are as follows:——

West of the Blue Ridge, 15.

Ohio,	Waſhington,	Frederick,
Monongalia,	Greenbrier,	Shenandoah,
Montgomery,	Kanawa,	Rockingham,
Wythe.	Hampſhire,	Auguſta,
Botetort,	Berkeley,	Rockbridge.

Between the Blue Ridge and Tide Water, 24.

Londoun,	Albemarle,	Prince Edward,
Fauquier,	Amherſt,	Cumberland,
Culpepper,	Buckingham,	Powhatan,
Spotſylvania,	Bedford,	Amelia,
Orange,	Henry,	Nottaway,
Louiſa,	Pitſylvania,	Lunenburg,
Goochland,	Halifax,	Mecklenburg,
Flavania,	Charlotte,	Brunſwick.

Between James River and Carolina, 11.

Greenſville,	Surry,	Nanſemond,
Dinwiddie,	Suſſex,	Norfolk,
Cheſterfield,	Southampton,	Princeſs Ann.
Prince George,	Iſle of Wight,	

Between James and York Rivers, 9.

Hanover,	Henrico,	James City,
New Kent,	Williamſburg,	Warwick,
Charles City,	York,	Elizabeth City.

Between York and Rappahannoc Rivers, 6.

Caroline,	King William,	Middleſex,
King and Queen,	Eſſex,	Glouceſter.

Between Rappahannoc and Potomac Rivers, 8.

Fairfax,	King George,	Northumberland,
Prince William,	Richmond,	Lancaſter.
Stafford,	Weſtmoreland,	

Eaſtern Shore, 2.

Accomac,	Northampton.

New-

New Counties, 7.

Campbell,	Randolph,	Pendleton,
Franklin,	Hardy,	Ruſſel,
Harriſon,		

Brief Abſtract from the Conſtitution.

IN Virginia the ſupreme executive magiſtrate, or governor, the privy council, judges of the ſuperior courts, auditors, attorney-general, treaſurer, regiſter of the land office, and generals of the militia, are appointed by the legiſlature; juſtices of the peace are recommended by the county courts, and military officers, other than generals, by the county and corporation courts, and commiſſioned by the executive; clerks of the courts, ſheriffs and coroners are appointed by the reſpective courts, the two latter to be approved by the executive; and conſtables, by the juſtices.

The legiſlature conſiſts of a ſenate, and houſe of delegates; the ſenate, of twenty-four members, who are divided into four claſſes, and the ſeats of one claſs vacated every year; the houſe of delegates, of two members from each county, one from each of the cities of Richmond and Williamſburgh, and one from the borough of Norfolk; who, with one claſs of the ſenate, are elected annually. Senators are required to be twenty-five years of age; and both ſenators and delegates to be freeholders, reſident, at the time of their election, in the county or diſtrict for which they are reſpectively choſen; and to be elected by freeholders, ſeized of one hundred acres of uninhabited land, or of twenty-five acres with a houſe, or of a houſe or lot in ſome town.

The governor is elected annually, and is ineligible more than three, in ſeven years.—The privy council, or council of ſtate, conſiſts of eight members; and may be elected either from the legiſlature, or the citizens at large. Two members are, once every three years removed, and their places ſupplied, by the joint ballot of both houſes; and the perſons ſo removed are ineligible during the next three years. The eldeſt counſellor is, ex officio, lieutenant governor.

The judges of the ſuperior courts hold their offices during good behaviour. The treaſurer is elected annually.

LEGISLATIVE

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

John Pride, ſpeaker
Humphrey Brooke, clerk } of the ſenate.

Thomas Matthews, ſpeaker
Charles Hay, clerk } of the houſe of delegates.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Henry Lee, governor; ſalary, £. 800.

Counſellors.

James Wood, lieut. gov. — John Dawſon,
Robert Goode, — John Steel,
Hardin Burnley, — Carter Baxter,
Edmund B. Harriſon, — Larkin Smith.

Salary, £. 280, each.

Archibald Blair, clerk
Samuel Coleman, aſſiſtant clerk } to the council.

Jaquelin Ambler, treaſurer; £. 600

Charles Lewis, regiſter of the land office; £. 450, for himſelf and clerks.

JUDICIARY DEPARTMENT.

Court of Appeals.

Edmund Pendleton, chief juſtice of the ſtate; £. 300.

Peter Lyons,
Paul Carrington,
William Fleming,
Henry Tazewell. } juſtices; £. 300 each.

John Brown, clerk.

High Court of Chancery.

George Wythe, chancellor; £. 300.
William Hay, maſter in chancery.
Peter Tinſley, clerk in chancery.

General Court.

Joſeph Prentis, chief judge, — John Tyler,
St. George Tucker, — Joſeph Jones,
Richard Parker, — Spencer Roane,
Edmund Winſton, — William Nelſon,
James Henry, — Robert White.

Salary, £. 300, each.
John Brown, clerk.

James

James Innes, attorney-general; £. 250.
John Pendleton, auditor and ſolicitor; £. 300.

Seſſions of the Courts.

The ſuperior courts are held at Richmond as follows: viz.

The court of appeals, on the 10th of April and September, without limitation,

The high court of chancery, on the 1ſt of March, 12th of May, and 10th of September; ſitting in May and September, twenty-four juridical days; and in March eighteen, unleſs the buſineſs be ſooner compleated.

The general court, on the 9th of June and November; ſitting, ſixteen days.

Quarterly Courts.

In Montgomery, Waſhington, and Wythe, are held in April, June, September and November; Weſtmoreland, in February, July and October; Cumberland and Henry, in February, April, July and October; Frederick, Fairfax, King George, Loudon, Northampton, Nanſemond, Norfolk, Stafford, and Spotſylvania, in June; Hampſhire, in March, May, September and November; and in Pendleton, in December.

Diſtrict Court.

In the city of Richmond, at Northumberland court-houſe, at Staunton, and at Prince Edward court-houſe, reſpectively, on the 1ſt of April and of September

In the city of Williamſburg, at Fredericksburg, and at Brunſwick court-houſe; on the 20th of April and of September.

At King and Queen court-houſe, at Charlotteſville, at Peterſburg and at New London, on the 15th of April and of September.

At Wincheſter, on the 15th of April, & 1ſt of September.

At Dumfries and Suffolk, on the 12th of May & of Oct.

At Monongalia court-houſe, on the 3d of May, and 20th of September.

At Waſhington court-houſe, on the 2d of May & of Oct.

At Accomack court-houſe, on the 14th of May & of Oct.

At Lewiſburg, in Greenbrier and Botetourt, alternately, on the 18th of May and of October; each court ſitting, if buſineſs require, twelve days.

N. B. The judges of the diſtrict compoſe the general court

County Courts are held monthly in the ſeveral counties, and as follows, viz.

First Monday.

Charlotte,
Gloucester,
Henrico,
Iſle of Wight,
Ohio,
Prince William,
Peterſburg,
Princeſs Ann,
Richmond, and the city of Williamſburg.

Second Monday.

Buckingham,
James City,
King and Queen,
Louiſa,
Matthews,
Mecklenburg,
Monongalia,
Nanſemond,
Northumberland,
Patrick,
Strafford, and city of Richmond.

Third Monday.

Amherſt,
Culpepper,
Dinwiddie,
Eſſex,
Fairfax,
Goochland,
Harriſon,
Lancaſter,
Prince Edward,
York.

Fourth Monday.

Bedford,
Brunſwick,
Buckingham,
Cumberland,
Fauquier,
Halifax,
Henry.
King William,
Loudon,
Middleſex,
Borough of Norfolk,
Orange.

Laſt Monday.

Frederick,
Montgomery,

First Tueſday.

Rockbridge.

Northampton,
Prince George,

Second Tueſday.

Wythe.

Auguſta,
Berkley,

Third Tueſday.

Waſhington.

Ruſſel,

Fourth Tueſday.

Surry.

Accomack
Greenbrier,

Laſt Tueſday.

Pittſylvania,
Weſtmoreland.

First

First Thurſday.

Flavannah, Nottaway,
Hanover, Suſſex.
King George,

Second Thurſday.

Albemarle, Lunenburg,
Botetourt, New Kent,
Caroline, Southampton,
Cheſterfield, Warwick.

Third Thurſday.

Charles City, Spotſylvania.
Powhatan,

Fourth Thurſday.

Amelia, Elizabeth City.

Laſt Thurſday.

Shenandoah.

Monday after firſt Tueſday.

Hardy.

MILITIA.

The militia of this ſtate compoſes four diviſions, and ſeventeen brigades. The general officers are as follows:

Major Generals.

Samuel Hopkins, Daniel Morgan,
John Clark, Henry Lee.

Brigadier Generals.

Joſeph Martin, John Blackwall,
George Carrington, J. Guerrant,
Joſeph Jones, James Williames,
Everard Meade, William Dark,
S. T. Maſon, John Bower,
Benjamin Bigge, John Marſhall,
Iſaac Zane, James A. Bradley,
William Tate, Henry Young.
Thomas Matthews,

Simon Morgan, adjutant general.

LITERARY INSTITUTIONS.

There are two colleges, and a number of reſpectable academies in Virginia.

William and Mary University

Was founded during the reign of the ſovereigns of England from whom it derives its name. We can ſay little as to its endowments and accommodations.—It was originally under the ſuperintendency of 20 viſitors; and has been an inſtitution of conſiderable note.

Right Rev. James Maddiſon, D. D. preſident.

Hampden Sydney College

Is ſituate in Prince Edward county. It was formerly only an academy, but has of late been erected into a college. There are ſaid to be at preſent between thirty and forty ſtudents reſident at it. It is under the care of 27 truſtees; but being without public funds it has not been conducted on a very extenſive ſcale. There have been, however, a number of uſeful public characters educated there, who appear with reſpectability in the different learned profeſſions, and in the legiſlature of their country.

Rev. Drury Lacy, A. M. vice-preſident.

There is alſo an incorporated Academy, called Liberty-Hall, ſituated in Rockbridge county, at preſent under the direction of the Rev. William Graham, A. M. and———. Truſtees. It has been remarkable for furniſhing a ſupply of preachers to the ſouthern churches.

There are alſo Academies at Alexandria, Frederickſburg, the Bowling-Green in Caroline county, Hanover, and Norfolk.

KENTUCKY.

KENTUCKY.

Length, 250 miles; breadth, 200; counties, 9; inhabitants 73,677.

The counties are the following:—

Jefferſon,	Mercer,	Lincoln,
Favette,	Nelſon,	Woodford,
Bourbon,	Madiſon,	Maſon.

Brief Abſtract from the Conſtitution.

This conſtitution was formed and adopted in 1792. Agreeably to which, the governor and ſenate are choſen by electors; the houſe of repreſentatives and electors, by the people. The former are choſen once in four years, and the houſe of repreſentatives annually. The number of repreſentatives cannot exceed 100, nor be leſs than 40; and the ſenate, at firſt conſiſting of eleven, is to increaſe with the houſe of repreſentatives, in the ratio of one to four. The annual convention of the legiſlature is on the firſt Monday in November. The conſtitutional qualifications of canditates for offices, or of voters, appear to be ſuch only as are neceſſary to mature the mental faculties, and to ſecure an attachment to the ſtate. Of candidates for the office of governor, it is required that they have attained to the age of thirty; to that of ſenator, twenty-ſeven; of repreſentative, twenty-four; and that they have been, in either caſe, inhabitants of the ſtate, two years. Of voters, it is required that they be twenty one years old, and have been inhabitants of the ſtate two years, or of the county in which they vote, one year.

The judiciary power is veſted in a court of appeals, and ſuch ſubordinate courts as the legiſlature may eſtabliſh. The judges continue in office during good behaviour; and are appointed, as are moſt executive officers, by the governor, with advice of the ſenate.

The ſpeaker of the ſenate officiates as governor in caſe of vacancy.

EXECUTIVE.

Iſaac Shelby, Governor.

Senators.

Alexander S. Bullett, ſpeaker of the ſenate.

John Campbell	Robert Todd
John Caldwell	Robert Johnſton
Robert Moſley	Peyton Short
James Knox	Benjamin Harriſon
Thomas Kennedy	Thomas Waring

Buckner Thruſton, clerk of the ſenate.

Robert Breckenridge, ſpeaker of the houſe of repreſent.

Thomas Todd, clerk of the houſe of repreſentatives.

James Brown, ſecretary of the ſtate.

John Logan, treaſurer. William M'Dowel, jun. auditor.

Baker Ewing regiſter of the land office.

JUDICIARY.

Judges of the Court of Appeals.

George Muter, Benjamin Sabaſtian, Caleb Wallace.

Judges of the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

Samuel M'Dowell, John Coburn, John Allen.

MILITIA.

Major Generals—Charles Scott, Benjamin Logan.

Brigadier Generals—Robert Todd, Benjamin Harriſon, Thomas Kennedy, Robert Breckenridge,

Pierce Butler, Adjutant General.

NORTH-CAROLINA.

Length, 300 miles; breadth, 120; Square miles, 34 000; diſtricts, 8; counties 54; inhabitants, 393,751.

The diſtricts and counties are as follows.

Edenton diſtrict; chief town, Edenton, inhabitants 53770.

Chowan,	Paſquotank,	Hertford,
Currituck,	Perquimins,	Bertie,
Camden,	Gates,	Tyrrel,

Wilmington diſtrict; chief town, Wilmington; inh. 26,035.

N. Hanover,	Dublin,	Onſlow.
Brunſwick.	Bladen,	

Newbern diſtrict; chief town, Newbern; inhabi. 55,540.

Craven,	Pitt,	Lenoir,
Beaufort,	Wayne,	Jones,
Carteret,	Hyde,	Glaſgow,
Johnſton,		

Halifax diſtrict; chief town, Halifax; inhabitants, 64,630.

Halifax,	Edgecomb,	Franklin,
Northampton,	Warren,	Naſh.
Martin,		

Hilliſborough diſtrict; chief t. Hilliſborough; inhab. 59,983.

Orange,	Caſwell,	Randolph,
Chatham,	Wake,	Perſon.
Granville,		

Saliſbury diſtrict; chief town, Saliſbury; inhabit. 66,480.

Rowan,	Iredell,	Stokes,
Mecklenburg,	Surrey,	Guilford,
Rockingham,	Montgomery,	Cabarrus.

Morgan diſtrict; chief town, Morgan; inhab. 33,293.

Burke,	Lincoln,	Buncomb.
Ruthford,	Wilks,	

Fayette diſtrict; chief town, Fayetteville; inhab. 34,020.

Cumberland,	Richmond,	Sampſon,
Moore,	Robiſon,	Anſon.

Brief

Brief Abſtract from the Conſtitution.

The moſt numerous branch of the legiſlature is, in this ſtate, ſtyled the Houſe of Commons; the other branch, the Senate. Both are elected annually; and in their election, each county chooſes one ſenator, and two commoners; and each of the towns of Epenton, Newbern, Wilmington, Hilſborough, and Halifax, one commoner.

To be eligible as ſenator a year's reſidence in the county, and, during that time, a fee ſimple therein, in 300 acres of land, are required; as commoner, like reſidence, and during ſix months, a fee ſimple, or freehold eſtate in one hundred acres of land. To be qualified to vote for ſenators, reſidence as aforeſaid, full age and freehold eſtate in fifty acres of land are required; for commoners, the two former qualifications and having paid taxes, or a freehold and year's reſidence in ſome town having a right to particular repreſentation, and having paid taxes.

The governor is choſen by the legiſlature annually, and is ineligible more than three in five years. He is required to be above thirty years of age, to have reſided in the ſtate more than five years, and to have freehold eſtate exceeding the value of 1000l. He is ſtyled, captain general, &c.

The ſpeaker of the Senate (and in default of him, the ſpeaker of the Houſe of Commons) acts as governor, in caſe of vacancy by death, &c.

A council of ſtate, compoſed of ſeven members, is alſo annually appointed by the legiſlature. Their buſineſs is to adviſe the governor in the execution of his office. Four form a quorum.

The legiſlature appoint the judges and attorney general, and recommend the juſtices of the peace, who are reſpectively commiſſioned by the governor, and continue in office during good behaviour; they alſo appoint the ſecretary, triennially; the treaſurer, annually; and general and field officers of the militia, during pleaſure.

And when any office, the appointment to which belongs to the legiſlature, becomes vacant during their recefs, the governor grants a temporary commiſſion which expires at the end of the next ſeſſion.

The city of Raleigh, in Wake county, is the ſeat of government.

OFFICERS

OFFICERS of the LEGISLATIVE and EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS.

Richard Dobbs Spaight, governor, and command. in chief
James Glasgow, secretary of state.

Council of state.

James Coor, Wyatt Hawkins,
William M'Clure, Spyers Singleton,
Thomas Brown, Daniel Carthy.
Thomas Brickel,

William Tenoir, speaker,
Sherwood Haywood, clerk, } of the senate.
Montfort Stokes, assistant clerk,

John Leigh, speaker,
John Hunt, clerk, } of the House of Comns.
Pleasant Henderson, assistant clk.

John Haywood, treasurer.
John Craven, comptroller.

JUDICIARY DEPARTMENT.

Judges of the superior Court of Law and Equity.

Samuel Ashe, Spruce M'Coy,
John Williams, ———,

John Haywood, jun. attorney general.
Edward Jones, solicitor general.

Sessions of the Superior Courts.

The state is divided into two ridings, and the sessions commence, on the same days, in two different districts, as follows, viz.

In Morgan and Wilmington districts, on the 1st. and in Newbern and Salisbury districts, on the 19th of March and September.

In Edenton and Hillsborough districts, on the 6th. and in Fayette and Halifax districts, on the 23d. of April and October—at the respective capital towns of the said districts.

MILITIA.

The military arrangements of this state correspond with the several districts, each of which composes one brigade. The governor is captain general, or commander in chief.

The

The brigadiers are,

Lawrence Baker,	for Edenton	diſtrict.
Frederick Harget,	Newbern,	do.
James Kenan,	Wilmington,	do.
Richard Clinton,	Fayette,	do.
Martin Armſtrong,	Saliſbury,	do.
Charles M'Dowell,	Morgan,	do.
Alexander Mebane,	Hillſborough,	do.
Thomas Eaton,	Halifax,	do.

LITERARY INSTITUTIONS.

In 1789 an act paſſed the legiſlature, eſtabliſhing an univerſity in the ſtate, and incorporating a board of truſtees. Subſequent laws have veſted, in the ſaid board, property to conſiderable amount, to enable them to expedite the neceſſary buildings, and make ſuitable arrangements for its organization.

It is to be ſituated at Chapel-Hill, in Orange county.—The following gentlemen compoſe the corporation :—

Alexander Martin, L. L. D.

Richard Dobbs Spaight,	Alexander Mebane,
William Lenoir,	J. Hamilton, of Guildford;
Samuel Johnſton,	James Hogg,
Samuel Aſhe,	David Stone,
John Williams,	Joſeph M'Dowell,
Benjamin Hawkins,	Joſeph Dixon,
Alfred Moore,	John Haywood, ſen.
Willie Jones,	William Hill,
William R. Davie,	Thomas Blount,
Hugh Williamſon, L. L. D.	Stephen Cabarrus,
Benjamin Williams,	Joel Lane,
John Hay,	Thomas Perſon,
Rev. S. E. M'Corkle, D. D.	Benjamin Smith,
Frederick Harget,	John S. Sitgreaves,
Joſeph Graham,	Henry W. Harrington,
James Holland,	William B. Grove,
William Porter,	Aldlai Oſborne.

Academies are eſtabliſhed in different parts of the ſtate. One is at Warrenton. One at Williamſborough in Greenſville.

SOUTH-

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

Length, 200 miles; breadth, 125; districts, 7; counties, 36; inhabitants, 249,073.

The Districts and Counties are the following:—

Districts.	Counties.
Beaufort.	Hilton, Lincoln, Granville, Shrewsbury.
Charleston.	Charleston, Washington, Marion, Berkely, Colleton, Bartholomew.
Orangeburgh.	Lewisburg, Orange, Lexington, Winton.
Camden.	Clarendon, Richland, Fairfield, Claremont, Lancaster, York, Chester.
Georgetown.	Winyah, Williamsburgh, Kingston, Liberty.
Ninety-six.	Abbeville, Edgefield, Newbury, Union, Laurens, Spartanburgh, Greenville, Pendleton.
Cheraw.	Marlborough, Chesterfield, Darlington.

The committee, appointed by act of Assembly, to divide the districts into counties, were directed to lay them as nearly 40 miles square as practicable; due regard being paid to situations, natural boundaries, &c.

Brief Abstract from the Constitution.

THE constitution of this state, in several respects, and particularly in the construction of the leigislature, bears a strong resemblance to that of the United States.

The house of representatives is composed of members chosen for two years; the senate, of members chosen for four. The senators are also classed, and the seats of one half their number vacated and re-filled at every election of

of repreſentatives. The number of repreſentatives is 124; of ſenators, 37. The general election is biennial on the ſecond Monday in October; and the convention of the legiſlature annual, on the fourth in November. They meet at Columbia.

Moſt of the executive, as well as judiciary officers, are appointed by the legiſlature; the governor and lieutenant-governor being appointed for two years; the judges during good behaviour; and the commiſſioners of the treaſury, ſecretary of the ſtate, ſurveyor general and ſheriffs, for four years reſpectively. The governor having ſerved two years, and any ſheriff, four, are ineligible during the next four.

In default of the governor, the lieutenant-governor executes the office of chief magiſtrate; and in default of both, the preſident of the ſenate.

No ſpecific courts are recognized by the conſtitution; but the judiciary power is delegated to ſuch ſuperior and inferior courts as the legiſlature may eſtabliſh.

To be eligible to the office of governor or lieutenant-governor, candidates muſt be thirty years of age; have reſided ten years in the ſtate, and have free-holds to the amount to £. 1500 ſterling, clear of debt:—to that of ſenator, a candidate muſt have the firſt of the preceding qualifications; muſt have reſided in the ſtate five years; and if, at the time of election, he be a reſident of the diſtrict in which he is elected, he muſt have a free-hold eſtate to the amount of £. 300 ſterling clear of debt; otherwiſe to the amount of £. 1000:—to that of a repreſentative, a free white man of the age twenty-one; have reſided in the ſtate three years; and, if a reſident of the diſtrict, &c. he muſt have a free-hold in 500 acres of land, and ten negroes, or in ſome real eſtate to the amount of £. 150 ſterling, clear of debt—if non-reſident, to the amount of £. 500. And to be qualified to vote for members of either branch of the legiſlature, the voter muſt be a free white man of the age of twenty one; have reſided in the ſtate two years, and have a free-hold in 50 acres of land, or a town-lot; or (not having ſuch free-hold or lot) have reſided in the election-diſtrict ſix months, and paid a tax to the amount of 3s. ſterling.

Legiſlative

LEGISLATIVE and EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS.

William Moultrie, governor, &c.
James Ladson, lieutenant-governor.
Peter Freneau, secretary of the state.
David Ramsay, speaker } of the senate.
Felix Warley, clerk }
Jacob Read, speaker, } of the house of represent.
John S. Dart, clerk, }

Commissioners for settling the accounts of the treasury.
John Lewis Gervais, Arnoldus Vanderhorst.

Treasurers.
William Hort, Benjamin Waring.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.
John Rutledge, chief justice.
Messrs. Burke, Grimkie, Waities, Bay, } associate judges.
William Mason, prothonotary.
Thomas Hall, clerk of the sessions.
John Julius Pringle, attorney-general.

Court of Equity.
Richard Hutson, John Mathews, Hugh Rutledge, } judges.
William Hazel Gibbs, master in equity.
John Neufville, register.

City of Charleston.
John Huger, intendant.
John Bee Holmes, recorder.

LITERARY INSTITUTIONS.

Mount Sion College, at Winnsborough.
Rev. Dr. Nixon, president.

There is also a college at Charleston, and another at Cambridge.

Charitable and other Societies.

South Carolina, and Mount Sion Library, and St. Cilicia Societies; and a Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Clergymen; a Medical Society, lately instituted in Charleston; and a Musical Society.

GEORGIA.

Length, 600 miles; breadth, 250; counties, 11; inhabitants, 82,548.

Brief Abſtract from the Conſtitution.

The election of ſenators is, in this ſtate, triennial; of repreſentatives in general aſſembly, annual, on the 1ſt Monday in October; and the legiſlature convene on the 1ſt Monday in November.

They appoint the governor, and all executive and other ſtate officers, excepting thoſe of the militia, and the governor's ſecretaries, who are appointed by the governor. The election of the governor is biennial; in the proſecution of which, as of all legiſlative appointments, three perſons are firſt balloted for by the houſe of repreſentatives, one of whom is afterwards elected by the ſenate.

In caſe of vacancy, by death or otherwiſe, in the office of governor, the preſident of the ſenate officiates.

One ſuperior court is eſtabliſhed, which ſets ſemiannually in every county. Courts of appeals, and ſubordinate juriſdictions are dependant on the laws for their eſtabliſhment. The judges of the ſuperior court, and attorney general are commiſſioned for three years.

The conſtitutional qualifications for governor, are, 500 acres of land, or other eſtate to the amount of 1000l. ſterling, thirty years of age, twelve years reſidence in the United States, and ſix in Georgia; for ſenators, 250 acres of land, or an eſtate worth 250l. twenty eight years of age, nine years reſidence in the United States, three in Georgia, and ſix months in the county in which he is choſen; for repreſentative, 200 acres of land, or an eſtate worth 150l. twenty one years of age, ſeven years reſidence in the United States, two in Georgia, and three months in the county; for the electors of either branch of the legiſlature, twenty one years of age, two years reſidence in the ſtate, ſix months in the county, and payment of taxes the preceding year.

The number of repreſentatives as fixed by the conſtitution, is at preſent, 34; but may be increaſed, as new counties are laid off in vacant parts of the ſtate. The number of ſenators is one for each county.

The

The repreſentatives are apportioned among the ſeveral counties, as follows:

Camden	2	Chatham	5
Glynn	2	Wilkes	5
Liberty	4	Waſhington	2
Effingham	2	Green	2
Burke	4	Franklin	2
Richmond	4		

An important article in this conſtitution is the regulation of deſcents upon principles of equality. By ſection 6. article 4. eſtates may not be entailed. The widow of an inteſtate has her option, either to have her dower, or a child's ſhare; the inteſtate leaving wife and children. But leaving no wife, the eſtate is to be equally divided among the children and their repreſentatives of the firſt degree.

EXECUTIVE, &c.

George Matthews, governor.

Benjamin Taliaferro, preſident } of the ſenate.
Thomas Watkins, ſecretary }

William Gibbons, ſpeaker } of the houſe of repreſent.
James M. Simmons, clerk }

John Milton, ſecretary of the ſtate.
James Merriwether, ſecretary to the governor.
John Gibbons, treaſurer.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.

John Houſton, } judges.
William Stith, }

George Walker, attorney general.
John Y. Noel, ſolicitor general.

MILITIA.

Chriſtian G. A. Elholm, adjutant general.

Major Generals.

James Jackſon, Elijah Clark.
John Twigg,

Brigadier Generals.

James Gunn, Jared Irwine,
John Morriſon, John Clark,
Thomas Glaſcock, Samuel Blackburn.

Auguſta, the temporary ſeat of government,
Louiſville, permanent ſeat of governmen .

LITERARY INSTITUTIONS.

A college is founded at Louiſville.
The Academies are at Savannah,
Wayenſborough,
Auguſta,
Columbia,
Waſhington,
Green,
Sunbury.
The Orphan Houſe at Savannah.

The

The following exhibits at one view the Order, Time, &c. in which the ſeveral States ratified the Federal Conſtitution.

						Major.
1787, Decemb.	3,	Delaware,	unanimouſly.			
	13,	Pennſylvania,	46	to	23	23
	19,	New-Jerſey,	unanimouſly.			
1788, January	2,	Georgia,	unanimouſly.			
	9,	Connecticut,	128	to	40	88
February	6,	Maſſachuſetts,	187	to	168	19
April	28,	Maryland,	63	to	12	51
May	23,	South-Carolina,	149	to	73	76
June	21,	N. Hampſhire,	57	to	46	11
	25,	Virginia,	89	to	79	10
July	26,	New-York,	30	to	25	5
1789, Novemb.	27,	North-Carolina,	193	to	75	118
1790, May	29,	Rhode-Iſland,				2
1791, January	10,	Vermont,	by a great major.			
1792, June	1,	Kentucky,	recd. into the Un.			

APPENDIX.

SEVERAL important articles of information could not be obtained during the time in which that part of the work, with which they are connected, was in the preſs. Several reſignations, deaths, and conſequent new appointments, have alſo taken place among thoſe officers whoſe names are contained in the firſt ſheets. Theſe circumſtances render it neceſſary to ſubjoin an Appendix.

Judiciary Department.

William Bradford, attorney general, vice, Mr. Randolph, appointed ſecretary of ſtate.

Edward Livermore, attorney for New Hampſhire diſtrict, vice, Mr. Sherburne, reſigned.

R. Green, attorney for Rhode-Iſland diſtrict, vice, Mr. Channing, deceaſed.

Department of State.

Edmond Randolph, ſecretary, vice, Mr. Jefferſon, reſigned.

Citizen Cherui, vice conſul, Alexandria.

Treaſury Department.

Public Debt.

On the fourth day of Auguſt, 1790, when the act was paſſed making proviſion for the debt of the United States, the eſtimate amount of Foreign Debt was

dollars 11,710,378. 62.

We are not able to ſtate to the public what proportion of it has been ſince diſcharged, nor what accretion of new debt of this deſcription may have ariſen from the negociation of loans in Holland and Antwerp, ſince the commencement of the preſent adminiſtration.

The

Domeſtic Debt.

The eſtimated amount of the Domeſtic Debt, with arrears of intereſt, to the 31ſt December, 1790, according to the ſecretary's report in the houſe of repreſentatives, dated the 9th January, 1790, is ſtated at

Liquidated - -	40,414,085. 94
Unliquidated - -	2,000,000
Dollars	42,414,085. 94

	Dols. Cts.
Of which there have been ſubſcribed to the loan, to 30th Sept. 1793,	39,635,248. 26
There remained, at that time, on the books of the treaſury, unſubſcribed, commonly called Regiſtered Debt,	527,984. 11
Surplus eſtimate, on 30th Sept. 1793,	2,250,853. 57
Dols.	42,414,085. 94

Aſſumed Debt.

The following are the ſums aſſumed to the debit of the United States, agreeably to the act above referred to.

	dollars.		dollars.
New-Hampſhire,	300,000	Maryland,	800,000
Maſſachuſetts,	4,000,000	Virginia,	3,500,000
Rhode-Iſland,	200,000	North-Carolina,	2,400,000
Connecticut,	1,600,000	South-Carolina,	4,000,000
New-York,	1,200,000	Georgia,	300,000
New-Jerſey,	800,000		
Pennſylvania,	2,200,000	dolls.	21,500,000
Delaware,	200,000		

Of which there has been ſubſcribed to the loan, to the 31ſt December, 1793, agreeably to accounts ſettled at the treaſury, as follows:

States.

States.	6 P. cent. ſtock.	Deferred ſtock	3 P. cent. ſtock.	Total.
New-Hampſhire	115,598 07	62,798 99	94,198 45	282,595 51
Maſſachuſetts	1,769,661 32	884,877 77	1,327,243 96	3,981,733 05
Rhode-Iſland	88,800 45	44,443 79	66,665 76	200,000
Connecticut	711,108 02	355,557 20	533,334 78	1,600,000
New-York	572,262 17	286,133 41	429,195 71	1,287,591 29
New-Jerſey	44,905 58	22,454 71	33,672 51	101,030 74
Pennſylvania	345,769 76	172,884 32	269,328 40	787,983 48
Delaware	26,294 52	13,147 19	19,720 94	59,162 65
Maryland	229,995 34	114,998 27	172,497 47	517,491 08
Virginia	1,304,183 71	652,093 60	978,138 68	2,934,415 99
North-Carolina	797,246 89	398,613 10	597,933 86	1,793,863 85
South-Carolina	1,277,625 99	888,810 40	1,383,215 34	3,999,651 73
Georgia	108,981 54	54,490 77	81,736 33	245,208 64
	7,902,523 30	3,951,260 52	5,936,882 19	17,790,668 01

SINKING FUND.

The truſtees of this fund are, the Vice-Preſident of the United States, the Chief Juſtice, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treaſury, and the Attorney-General, ex officiis.

The

The commiſſioners for ſettling the accounts of the U. States with the individual States, created by an act paſſed on the fifth day of Auguſt, 1790, compleated their labours on the firſt July 1793, and the following is a ſtatement of the ſums due, agreeably to their report, to and from the ſeveral ſtates.

Debtor States.	dollars.	Creditor States.	dollars.
New-York,	274,846	New-Hampſhire,	75,055
Pennſylvania,	76,707	Maſſachuſetts,	1,248,81
Delaware,	612,428	Rhode-Iſland,	292,911
Maryland,	151,640	Connecticut,	619,121
Virginia,	700,899	New-Jerſey,	49,030
North-Carolina,	51,082	South Carolina,	1,205,976
		Georgia,	19,588

The annual expenditures of government, ſince the commencement of the preſent adminiſtration, will appear from the following ſtatement; being the amount of appropriations by law made for the ſupport of government in each year.

Years.	Dols.	cts.
1789,	639,000.	
1790,	551,395.	71
1791,	827,696.	21
1792,	1,059,222.	81 2-3
1793,	1,589,044.	72
* 1794,	2,002,830.	50

* Eſtimate per report of the ſecretary of the treaſury.

N. B. Though the expences, incident to the legiſlature, were provided for by the act of 1790, yet the ſpecific ſum, not being expreſſed in the ſaid act, is not included in the above ſum annexed to that year.

ABSTRACT of Goods, Wares, and Merchandize exported from the United States of America, from 1ſt October, 1791, to 30th September, 1792, being one year.

		Total Amount.
Aſh. { Pot	tons	4,473,13.2
Aſh. { Pearl	ditto	3,349,19.2
Apples	barrels	6,582
Bran	buſhel	108
Bricks	number	743,900
Boats	ditto	88
Boots	pairs	513

Beer

Beer, Cider, and Porter		gallons	93,385
		dozens	1,063
Brimstone		pounds	9,625
Blacking or Lampblack		ditto	3,842
Bellows, Smith		number	1
Cotton		pound	138,328
Chalk		per cwt.	345.000
Candl.	Wax	boxes	199
	Myrtle	ditto	158
	Tallow	ditto	3,997
Cordage		per 112lb.	4,517,023
Coal		bushel	13 028
Cranberries		ditto	185
Corks		gross	12
Cards, Wool, and Cotton		pairs	72
Cards Playing		packs,	1,000
Coffee		pounds	2,130,742
Cocoa		ditto	6,000
Carria.	Coaches, Chaises, &c.	number	25
	Waggons	ditto	8
	Carts and Drays	ditto	44
Canes and Sticks		ditto	228
Copper	Ore	pounds	28
	Manufactured	ditto	3,500
	Sheet	ditto	3,000
Duck		bolts	1,592
Druc. & Medi.	Glauber Salts	pounds	160
	Sarsaparilla	ditto	1,094
	Snake Root	ditto	13,187
	Pink Root	ditto	6,000
	Sassafras	tons	29,000
	Drugs unknown	packages	76
Earthen Ware		crates	112
Flax-seed		casks	52,381
Flax		pounds	10,400
Leather		ditto	150
Fire.	Engines	number	1
	Buckets	ditto	233
Furnit. House.	Bedsteads	ditto	13
	Tables	ditto	87
	Desks	ditto	56
	Bureaus	ditto	2
	Clocks	ditto	5
	Sofas	ditto	3
	Settees	ditto	30

Mahogany

Fur. H.	Mahogany Chairs	number	24
	Windſor Chairs	ditto	3,061
	Ruſh Chairs	ditto	60
	Cheſts, Seamens	ditto	269
Fiſh Dried		quintals	364,898
Fiſh Pickled		barrels	48,277
Oil Whale		gallons	436,423
Oil Spermaceti		ditto	63,383
Spermaceti Candles		boxes	3,938
Whale Bone		pounds	154,407
Grain & Pulſe.	Wheat	buſhels	853,790
	Rye	ditto	12,717
	Indian Corn	ditto	1,964,973
	Buck Wheat	ditto	1,961
	Oats	ditto	119,733
	Peas and beans	ditto	192,071
Groceries.	Brown Sugar	pounds	1,122,756
	Loaf Sugar	ditto	21,763
	Other Sugar	ditto	54,000
	Chocolate	ditto	6,692
	Pepper	ditto	5,040
	Pimento	ditto	310,635
	Ginger	ditto	18,420
	Raiſins	ditto	8,776
	Genſeng	ditto	42,310
Glaſs Ware		crates	8
Glaſs for Windows		boxes	4
Grind Stones		number	259
Grave Stones		ditto	19
Hides Raw		ditto	1,602
Horns and tips		ditto	182,064
Hats		ditto	3,440
Honey		gallons	1,390
Hemp		pounds	2,000
Hops		ditto	2,250
Hay		tons	2,591. 19. 0
Iron. Wrought.	Nails	caſks	258
	Axes	number	658
	Saws	ditto	36
	Muſkets	ditto	42
	Shovels	ditto	384
	Scythes	ditto	139
	Anchors	ditto	71
	Grapnals	ditto	30

Cambouſe

Iron, con.	Castings.	Cambouses	number	2
		Anvils	ditto	12
		Cannon	ditto	83
		Shot	ditto	1,240
		Pots, K. &c. th. Cast.	ditto	2,102
	Tun.	Pig	tons	3,267,12,00
		Bar	ditto	857,7,00
		Hoops	ditto	15,6,00
Indigo			pounds	858,996
Ivory			casks	2
Lea.	Sheet		pounds	25,256
	Shot		ditto	3,500
Leather			ditto	19,838
Lime			bushels	1,878
Live Stock.	Horned Cattle		number	4,557
	Horses		ditto	5,656
	Mules		ditto	1,101
	Deer		ditto	2
	Sheep		ditto	12,153
	Hogs		ditto	21,291
	Poultry		dozens	7,316
Merchan. or dry goods foreign	Packages		number	1,710
	Nankeens		pieces	12,840
Molasses			gallons	11,338
Mustard			pounds	1,120
Millstones			number	10
Naval Stor.	Pitch		barrels	3,143
	Tar		ditto	69,279
	Rosin		ditto	1,337
	Turpentine		ditto	67,148
	Spirits of Turpentine		gallons	1,028
Negroes			number	42
Nuts			bushels	267
Oil, Lindseed			gallons	109
Powder, Gun			qr. casks	467
Hair			pounds	2,540
Pomatum			ditto	510
Porcelain, or China			chests	3
Paper			reams	128
Pipes			boxes	83
Paints			kegs	954
Plaister of Paris			tons	3,000
Prov.	Rice		tierces	141,762
	Flour		barrels	874,464
	Bread		ditto	80,986

Crackers

Provisions, continued.	Crackers	kegs	37,645
	Rye Meal	barrels	14,126
	Indian Meal	ditto	52,681
	Ship Stuff	ditto	6,180
	Buckwheat Meal	ditto	265
	Beef	ditto	74,338
	Pork	ditto	38,098
	Mutton	ditto	17
	Tongues	kegs	2,418
	Hams and Bacon	pounds	585,353
	Butter	firkins	11,761
	Cheese	pounds	125,925
	Lard	ditto	515,245
	Fresh Beef	ditto	75,092
	Pork	ditto	3,008
	Carcases of Mutton	number	425
	Sausages	pounds	1,480
	Tongues and Sounds	kegs	373
	Tripes	pounds	6,000
	Oysters, Pickled	kegs	1,973
	Potatoes	bushels	19,624
	Onions	ditto	111,207
Reeds		number	157,375
Spirits	Country made	gallons	948,115
	Foreign distilled	ditto	84,050
	Cordials	ditto	228
Saddlery	Saddles	number	973
	Bridles	ditto	869
	Coach Harness	sets	6
	Waggon Geers	ditto	152
Shoes		pairs	8,738
Soap		boxes	1,020
Starch		pounds	4,910
Snuff		ditto	10,042
Salt		bushels	1,955
Spruce, Essence of		gallons	256
Steel		pounds	9,386
Silk, raw		chests	14
Silver		ounces	276
Seed	Garden	boxes	20
	Cotton	bushels	100
Sk. & Furs	Calf in Hair	number	27
	Elk	ditto	79
	Bear	ditto	351
	Seal	ditto	19,336

Sheep

Skins & Furs, con.	Sheep	number		865
	Deer Skins	ditto		444
		pounds	158	364
		package		819
	Beaver	pounds		4,700
	Otter	number		610
	Sable	ditto		22
	Tyger, Fox, Mink, &c.	ditto		408
	Skins & Furs, unknown	packages		929
Tobacco	Hogsheads	number		112,428
	Manufactured	pounds		117,874
Tallow		ditto		152,612
Tow Cloth		yards		3,833
Twine		pounds		612
Tin Manufactured		dozens		46
Teas	Bohea	chests		44
	Souchong	ditto		275
	Hyson	ditto		1,198
	Other green	ditto		92
Vinegar		gallons		5,811
Varnish		barrels		13
Wines	Madeira	gallons		22,146
	Other wines	ditto		83,262
	Bottled	dozens		500
Wax	Bees	pounds		299,358
	Myrtle	ditto		240
Whips		number		500
Wood	Pine Boards and Planks	feet		61,816,112
	Oak do do	ditto		824,088
	Other do do	ditto		315,707
	Scantling	ditto		5,867 504
	Timber	ditto		2,223,450
		tons		19,191½
		pieces		38,374
	Mahogany	tons		2,0,0
	Lignum Vitæ	ditto		180,1,0
	Dye Wood	ditto		252 3 2
		pieces		965
	Staves and Heading	number		29,197,309
	Shingles	ditto		71,687 863
	Hoops and Poles	ditto		2,563,393
	Shakes	ditto		47,615
	Casks	ditto		1 245
	Masts	ditto		323
	Bowsprits	ditto		23

Wood, continued.	Spars	number	8,787
	Oars and Oar-rafters	ditto	39,548
	Handſpikes	ditto	33,776
	Pumps	ditto	55
	Boxes and Brakes	ditto	40
	Blocks	ditto	6,425
	Trunnels	ditto	34,500
	Cedar and Oak Knees	ditto	1,080
	Anchor-ſtocks	number	225
	Cedar Poſts	ditto	34
	Spokes and Fellows	dozens	8,964
	Maſt-hoops	ditto	109
	Yokes & Bows for oxen	ſets	804
	Lock-ſtocks	number	3,000
	Cords of Wood	ditto	1,171
	Oak Bark	ditto	292
	Oak Bark ground	hogſheads	2,921
	Frames of Houſes	number	191
	Wheelbarrows	ditto	42
	Corn Fans	ditto	1
	Cart Wheels	pairs	41
	Spinning Wheels	numbers	7
	Worm Tubs	ditto	2
	Tubs, Pails, Diſhes, &c.	dozen	9

Value of Goods, Wares, and Merchandize, exported from each State.

New Hampſhire,	Dols.	181,407
Maſſachuſetts,	—	8,889,922
Rhode Iſland,	—	698,084
Connecticut,	—	749,925
New York,	—	2,528,085
New Jerſey,	—	23,524
Pennſylvania,	—	3,820,646
Delaware,	—	133,978
Maryland,	—	2,550,258
Virginia,	—	3,549,499
North Carolina,	—	503,494
South Carolina,	—	2,917,979
Georgia,	—	458,933
	Dols.	21,005,568.

STATE

STATEMENT * of the Tonnage of Veſſels entered into the United States, during the years 1791 and 1792, deſignating the Quantum of domeſtic and foreign Tonnage belonging to each nation.

To what Nation belonging.	1791.	1792.
	Tons.	Tons.
United States—veſſels in foreign trade,	363,810	415,831
Coaſting veſſels,	106,447	120,900
Fiſhing veſſels	32,533	32,082
The dominions of Great Britain,	211,003	206,384
France,	8,982	24,017
Spain,	4,334	2,689
Portugal,	4,764	2,340
United Netherlands,	3,031	3,554
The Imperial dominions,	2,326	
The Hanſe Towns,	3,460	3,213
The dominons of Denmark,	1,619	1,159
Sweden,	361	907
Ruſſia,	319	
Total American tonnage during the year 1791,	501,790	
Total foreign for ditto	240,759	
		742,889
Total American tonnage during the year 1792,	568,283	
Total foreign for ditto	244,263	
		812,546
	Tons	1,555,435

"It is to be obſerved in the above ſtatement, that a material difference occurs between the tonnage entered, and the tonnage actually employed; becauſe, veſſels of the United States, engaged in foreign trade, and veſſels belonging to European powers, pay tonnage upon every entry into the United States:—of courſe, if a veſſel makes two voyages in a year, the aggregate of tonnage is encreaſed in the ſame ratio."

* Taken from the report of the Secretary of the Treaſury, dated January 7, 1794.

State

State of the Light Houſes* erected on the headlands and iſlands of the United States.

In what ſtate.	Where ſituated.	Number.	Superintendents.	Keepers.
New Hampſhire	New-Caſtle Iſland, near Portſmouth	One	Joſeph Whipple	Titus Salter
Maſſachuſetts	Nantucket Iſland	One	Benjamin Lincoln	Paul Pinkham
Ditto	Thatcher's Iſland	Two	Ditto	Joſeph Soward
Ditto	Plumb Iſland, near Newberry Port	Two	Ditto	Abner Lowell
Ditto	Portland Head	One	Ditto	Joſeph Greenleaf
Ditto	Light-houſe Iſland, in Boſton bay	One	Ditto	Thomas Knox
Ditto	On the Gurnet, near Plymouth	1 with 2 lanterns	Ditto	John Thomas
Rhode-Iſland	On Conaniut-Iſland	One	William Ellery	William Martin
Connecticut	At the mouth of Thames River	One	Jedediah Huntington	Daniel Harris
New-Jerſey	Sandy-Hook, New York Bay	One	Tho. Randall, of N. Y.	Matthew Ely
Delaware	Cape-Henlopen, Delaware Bay	One	Wm Allibone, of Ph.	Abraham Hargis
Virginia	Cape-Henry, Cheſapeak Bay	One	William Lindſay	Laban Goffigan
North-Carolina	Cape-Fear Iſland (nearly completed)	One		
South-Carolina	Middle-Bay Iſland, near Charleſton	One	Edward Blake	Thomas Hollingſby
Georgia	Tybee Iſland, near Savannah	One	John Haberſham	

* N. B. Theſe, and all the beacons, buoys, public piers, and ſtakeages, for the protection and guidance of ſhips, are under the ſuperintendence of the Commiſſioner of the Revenue, in the department of the treaſury of the United States.

PEALE's MUSEUM,

Situate in the ſouthern part of the city of Philadelphia, contains, perhaps, the moſt valuable collection of the ſubjects of natural hiſtory, to be met with in this country. It is juſtly conſidered as an important acquiſition to ſcience, and the arts; and its utility is conſtantly becoming more and more extenſive, from the frequent additions, which the indefatigable efforts and perſeverance of the proprietor (Mr. Peale) is continually making. He anticipates the idea, that it will, ere long, become a great ſource of national information; and that the riſing generation will reap peculiar benefits from its inſtitution.

He has generouſly pledged himſelf, that the ſubjects of his Muſeum ſhall not be diſpoſed of without the conſent of a number of gentlemen, who, by his own invitation, are formed into a ſociety for viſiting and inſpecting it.

FINIS.

MVSEVM
BRITAN
NICVM